

We give you just what the Doctor orders, Pure Drugs and of the first quality. Our motto is quality first and always

F. W. Fawcett & Co.,  
49 Government St., next to Chaffoner & Mitchell's

## DIAMONDS.....

Early in the year we received reliable information that the price of Diamonds was almost sure to advance, the demands being much greater than the world's supply. Acting on this information, we fortunately purchased very heavily, and now have on hand a splendid stock of all sizes, which we can and will sell at THE OLD PRICE; for since purchasing what we then considered enough to last us for a year, Diamonds have advanced 25 per cent. Last week we made a cash offer for several thousand dollars' worth at the old price, but the reply came: "Cannot replace at less than 25 per cent. advance." Take our advice, if you want any Diamonds, get them now, while the price is still low, as when this stock is gone we positively cannot duplicate it for the money.

**Challoner & Mitchell,**

TELEPHONE 675. JEWELLERS 47 Government St

## GOODERHAM & WORTS'

CELEBRATED

## WHISKY

Is Sold at the  
Stores of the

## HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY,

GOODERHAM & WORTS'

### "SPECIAL" 1884 WHISKY

Is the

Oldest and Finest Canadian Whisky in the Market.

## Where Have You Been?

Scouring up some bargains to be had at Dixie Ross'. Oh! mamma, go and see them.

Christie's Sodas, . . . Tins, 30 cents  
Maizena Wafers, . . . " 35 cents  
Oatmeal Wafers, . . . " 35 cents  
Graham Wafers, . . . " 35 cents

A full line of fresh biscuits.

**Dixie H. Ross & Co.**

Have the largest and best selected stock in the city of.....

Provisions  
Groceries  
Tools.....  
Cooking Utensils  
Tents, Etc.

We have had large experience as to what goods are required and how to pack them so that they may arrive at their destination in good order.

### KLONDIKE OUTFITTING

## WILSON BROS.

Wholesale  
Grocers....

76, 79 and 80 Wharf St.

...VICTORIA, B. C....

## To The Atlin Lake Gold Fields

We are again in the Field as Outfitters for the Klondike and Atlin Lake Gold Fields.

**GOLD**

**GOLD**

**GOLD**

30 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

RELIABLE GOODS

UNEXCELLED SERVICE

REASONABLE PRICES

**E. J. SAUNDERS & COMPANY**

House Sales a Specialty.  
Furniture Bought for Cash.....

**W. JONES,**

AUCTIONEER

Appraiser and Commission Agent

Farm Stock, Furniture, Real Estate.  
Consignments solicited. Best prices obtained. All business strictly private. Terms reasonable.  
Auction rooms, 133 Government street, cor. Pandora street, Victoria, B. C.

EARLY ROSE, Burbank and Flour Ball potatoes and a fine lot of clover hay; get prices on the dock, Sylvester Feed Co., Ltd., City Market, Telephone 413.

Open Day and Night. Telephone 428.

**J. E. PAINTER,**

Wood cut to any required length by electrical machinery.

Wood and Coal at Current Prices  
Truck and dray work done. Office, 25 Cormorant street; residence, 17 Pine street, Victoria West, Victoria.

Trout Season Has Opened!

We can supply you with everything necessary, except the fish, call and examine our tackle at

**FOX'S 78 Gov't Street.**

# The Daily Colonist.

WELLINGTON COLMERIES

COAL

Hall, Goepel & Company

Telephone 83

100 Government Street

HO! FOR THE GOLD FIELDS.

## V. Y. T. Co.

OWNERS OF LAKE BENNETT SAW MILLS.

Manufacturers of Lumber of all descriptions, Traders and Freighters, Builders of Boats and Barges.

THROUGH RATES given from any city on the Coast to all points on the Upper Yukon river. Goods shipped now can be stored in the company's warehouse at Ben nett until opening of navigation. For further particulars call or address

THE VICTORIA-YUKON TRADING CO., Ltd., VICTORIA, B. C.

## Removal Notice.

I beg to advise the public that I have moved my Watchmaking and Jewellery Store from 90 Government Street to

43 FORT STREET

next Pemberton & Son. I thank you for your patronage in the past, and ask for its continuance at my new premises.

**J. WENGER.**

## SEEDS

No need to send away, we have the largest stock of

CHOICE GRASS and

CLOVER SEEDS.....

ever imported into the Province. Also SEED GRAIN, specially cleaned on our own machines.

The Brackman & Ker Milling Co., Ltd.,....

## R. P. RITHET & CO., LD.

Wholesale  
Merchants.

EX DRUMBURTON:

LIQUORS, GROCERIES AND CEMENT.

AGENTS:

**Columbia Flouring Mills Co.**

Universally Accepted as the Leading Pure Coffee of the World.

## Chase & Sanborn's Seal Brand

1 or 2 pound Tins.

All Grocers Keep it.

## TENDERS

## The Stock Exchange

We quote, subject to previous sale:

ATHABASCA	50	Monte Christo	11
FAIRVIEW CORPORATION, LTD.	25	Brandon & G O	18 1/2
RAMBLER-CARIBOO	25	Cariboo	19
NOBLE FIVE	WANTED	Dundee	3
DARWIN	12	Evening Star	3 1/2
EVENING STAR	11	Little Cariboo	3 1/2
LITTLE CARIBOO	11	Manitoba	3
OKANOGAN	14	Minneapolis	3
WATERLOO	12 1/2	Winnipeg	3
VAN ANDA	14 1/2	Wonderful	6
LONE PINE	38		
PONTENON	17 1/2		
WONDERFUL	65 1/2		

For other quotations call at our Exchange List your stocks with us.

**GUTHBERT & GOMPY.**

The Oldest Established Mining Brokerage Office in British Columbia, 15 and 17 Trowace Avenue.

HERBERT GUTHBERT Leading Auctioneer  
PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT,

## AUCTION: SALE

Costly Modern Furniture

I am favored with instructions to remove to 37 and 39 Langley street, opposite main entrance to the Law Courts, and sell by auction, on

Tuesday, April 11th, at 2 p.m.

the appointments of a well and newly furnished residence, including the furnishings of Dining Room (in Oak and Leather), Drawing Room, Bedrooms, Library, Kitchen, Elegant Carpets, Fine Glass and Silverware, etc.; also at commencement of sale, Road Cart (equal to new), Harness, etc.

Particulars later.  
Goods will not be delivered day of sale on account of the large number of lots to be sold.

HERBERT GUTHBERT Auctioneer.

Offices, 15 and 17 Trowace Ave. Tel. 683

**WM. T. HARDAKER, AUCTIONEER**

Unreserved Auction

I am instructed to sell at Salesrooms, 77, 79 and 81 Douglas street,

Wednesday, April 5th, at 2 p. m.

ALMOST NEW

**FURNITURE**

Particulars later.

**W. T. HARDAKER, Auctioneer.**

## HAVANA RAILWAY SALE

Canadian Investors May Have Another Chance at This Promising Enterprise.

Cuban Courts Agree That Recent Sale Should Be Annulled as Fraudulent.

Nearly Half Million Less Was Paid Than Canadians Offered for Property.

By Associated Press.

New York, March 30.—The Tribune to-day says: According to a special despatch from Havana a court in that city has just rejected an appeal from the decision of a lower tribunal that the sale of the Ferrocarril Urbano (city railway) by a minority of its shareholders to the syndicate headed by Col. George G. M. Harvey, of this city, was null and void, having been fraudulently obtained.

The sale was effected on December 27, the value of the stock being placed at \$2 and the total sum paid being \$1,472,000. It was declared at the time by members of the competing syndicate made up of Canadian capitalists that they would have paid 125 for the stock, and they will probably bid for the property if the recent sale shall be annulled. The Havana despatch said that the case would be carried to a higher court by which possibly the decisions of the lower courts might be reversed. It is understood, however, that it has been decided adversely to the Harvey syndicate in each of the four lower courts and that no instance is known in Havana of the appellate court reversing a decision sustained through all four lower courts.

### SPRECKELS' NEW ENTERPRISE.

To Give San Francisco Electric Light, Heat and Power at Reduced Cost.

San Francisco, March 30.—The Call says that Claus Spreckels has decided to establish in this city an electric plant that will be without a rival in the world and which will furnish to the people of San Francisco light, heat and power almost at cost. In accordance with his plans, articles of incorporation of the Independent Electric Light and Power Company, with a capital of \$10,000,000, have been filed with the county clerk. The directors for the first year are Claus Spreckels, John D. Spreckels, Adolph Spreckels, Charles A. Hug and W. D. K. Gibson. It is understood that Claus Spreckels will be chosen president of the company, and that it will also enter the telephone business. In a few days application will be made to the secretary of state for a charter. Monday next the supervisors of this city will be asked to grant the new company a franchise to operate within the limits of the city and county.

### BURST IN PROVING.

Ten-Inch Gun Gives at the Breech, Killing and Maiming Three Soldiers.

New York, March 30.—At the Sandy Hook proving grounds this afternoon, one of the 10-inch breech-loading rifles under proof test burst its breech, killed Henry V. Murphy and injured Privates Harrigan and Beemer, of the ordnance department. It is thought the injuries of the wounded men are not serious. Capt. Babbitt, in charge of the proving grounds, says that the accident was caused by excessive pressure of the smokeless powder charge. The gun, which burst at the fourth round, was of the 1895 model. It was totally destroyed, and it partially wrecked the barrette carriage on which it was mounted.

### SAILED AROUND AMERICA.

Only Survivor of Franklin Search Party Awarded Pension by Imperial Government.

Ottawa, March 30.—Some weeks ago the Rev. William H. Adams of the town of Orono, Ontario, applied to Mr. Chamberlain, secretary of state for the colonies, for the award of a pension to Mr. Henry Gaven, of Ivanhoe, Ont., who is the only survivor of the search party on Plymouth on January 20, 1850, in search of Sir John Franklin. Mr. Adams has just received letters from the lords of the admiralty, and from the Ottawa government, which state that a pension of one shilling a day for life has been awarded Mr. Gaven, to commence on the first of the present month, and that necessary steps will be taken to enable him to draw this pension. Mr. Gaven has lived for a number of years in Canada, but four dread Arctic winters, on short rations, have left their mark upon him. He is the possessor of an octagon-shaped medal, bearing the figure of an ice-bound ship, and the inscription "Four Arctic Discoveries." As the last of the discoverers of the northwest passage, he is the only British subject now living who has sailed all around the American continent.

### TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c. The genuine has L. B. Q. on each tablet.

## To Cannerymen...

A Patent Retort and Steam Box Door on Exhibition under pressure of Steam. Can be opened and closed in one minute. A perfect steam-tight joint. . . . .

**T. SHAW'S**

MARINE IRON WORKS, - Victoria, B. C.

### FILIPINOS IN THE WRONG.

Set Civilization Against Them by Menacing World's Commerce at Manila.

London, March 30.—The Speaker this week, commenting upon the difficulties of the Americans in the Philippines, says: "It must be noted throughout the present struggle that the Filipinos have put themselves in the wrong. The plea that they were fighting in defence of their rights does not hold in the case of Manila which is the centre of European interests. It could not be left to the mercy of revolutionists. America, through no fault of her own, has become responsible for the good government of the Philippine islands and is bound to suppress Aguinaldo, as we suppressed Arabi Pasha for the protection of European interests in Egypt. It may be possible hereafter to give the Filipinos local self-government, even independence, but for the present it is absolutely necessary to secure peace for Manila for the maintenance of the commerce of the islands. If by threatening this the Filipino government made itself impossible, the fault lies with itself and not with the United States, for the present gallant troops in the newer vest are carrying on the war in the interests of peace.

## NO ONE WANTS BABY.

Guaranteed by Its Aunt the Baroness But Left on the Nurse's Hands.

Story Told in Bow Street Police Court—The Workhouse in View.

By Associated Press.

London, March 30.—A woman accompanied by a pretty three-year-old girl applied at the Bow Street police court to-day for assistance. She said that three years ago the Baroness de Buren, alleged to be a relative of the late Empress of Austria, brought to the applicant's home a young woman 16 years of age, who the Baroness said was her sister. Later the latter was confined and remained three months with the nurse.

The girl's mother and sisters, who according to the applicant were living in an expensive house in the west end of London, refused to take the child and told the nurse to take it to a foundling hospital or do what she liked with it. The applicant, however, was not willing to make the child a pauper and kept it. But now the nurse was in such straitened circumstances that she was unable to keep it any longer. The applicant also said when the baby was a year old the family went to San Francisco, where the applicant knew the father lived. The judge advised the nurse to write to the parents of the child, and to notify them that if they did not support it the child must be sent to the workhouse.

### DUHAMEL MAY BE CARDINAL.

Archbishop of Ottawa Likely to Become Official Head of His Church in Canada.

Ottawa, March 30.—A despatch from Rome announces that if the Pope survives his present serious illness it is his intention to immediately create ten new cardinals, thus filling the vacancies in the sacred college.

In this connection it is stated here on high ecclesiastical authority that Archbishop Duhamel, of Ottawa, will be the next Canadian cardinal in succession to the late Cardinal Taschereau. The late Archbishop Walsh of Toronto was spoken of for the vacancy, but his death last summer leaves the field to the distinguished prelate of this city. Archbishop Duhamel is the senior archbishop of Canada and one of the most indefatigable workers in the direction of promoting Catholicity in general and Catholic education in particular in his diocese and in the Dominion. He is only 58 years of age, but next fall he will have completed a quarter of a century as administrator of the diocese of Ottawa. The cardinals owe their appointment solely to the Pope. The pontiff, as a rule, announces the names of those whom he has appointed to a secret conclave of the cardinals. As soon as His Holiness recovers it is expected that the Canadian cardinal will be appointed.

### ROGERS OF GRAPE FAME.

Peabody, Mass., March 30.—Edward F. Rogers, known throughout the world as the producer of the Rogers grape and a successful hybridizer of grapes and pears, died at his home here last night. He was 72 years of age and had never married.

### UNTIMELY SNOW STORM.

Burlington, Ia., March 30.—The worst snow storm ever known at this time of year is raging all over this region. Trains and street cars are much delayed.

## ATHLETE AND

## SWEET CAPORAL

10 CENTS

PER PACKET.

## CIGARETTES

**H. L. SALMON'S, LEADING TOBACCONIST**

Salmon Block,

Victoria.

## TAKES SAMOA COOLLY.

German Government Had Instructed Consul Rose to Strictly Observe Treaty.

If He Sided With Mataafa as Reported It Was Against Positive Orders.

No Disposition to Make Armed Intervention the Cause of Fresh Quarrel.

By Associated Press.

Berlin, March 30.—The German government was wholly taken by surprise with the news from Samoa. The imperial chancellor, Prince von Hohenlohe, is spending his birthday, which occurs tomorrow, at Baden and the minister of foreign affairs, Baron von Buelow, is enjoying a fortnight's vacation in Hohenstein, but a well informed individual says the government here is skeptical as to Admiral Kautz's instructions. He adds that the instructions for a bombardment were based on the British and American claims that Mataafa is contravening the Samoa act. But the correspondent's informant points out that the contravention was not specified and the government must presume that if the act was really infringed Herr Rose, the German consul, would also have protested, as his government had instructed him to strictly enforce the act.

The assertion that Herr Rose protested against the deposition of the provisional government is doubted here, as it is claimed Herr Rose was instructed not to identify himself with Mataafa more closely than the representatives of other powers.

There is considerable curiosity in this city as to the effect the affair will have upon the attitude of the United States and Great Britain. The view remains that the final settlement will be in no way changed by the outbreak but must be arranged by the joint action of the three cabinets.

The semi-official Post comments calmly upon the new situation and says the government will remain neutral.

The National Zeitung says: "While it appears that the American and British representatives thought the Matafaas were contravening the treaty, the meeting held on the Philadelphia had no jurisdiction because the unanimous approval of the three consuls is necessary to make any decision legal." The paper adds that further information is necessary in order to show whether the Americans and British had sufficient reason for resorting to armed intervention and concludes: "Thus far, the only result appears to have been destruction and anarchy."

### BUSINESS OUTLOOK GOOD.

So the Statist Concludes After Review of Conditions in Two Continents.

London, March 30.—The Statist this week takes an optimistic view of the business outlook here and in America. It points out that the activity of trade throughout the world is due to calmer political conditions, and referring to America it says: Trade in the United States is growing marvellously and is likely to continue to grow unless the new crops are very bad, indeed, or something altogether unforeseen occurs. There is more uncertainty respecting the probable course of the money market than politics or trade. The United States is still employing money in Europe, especially in Germany, and that money can be withdrawn when it seems desirable, but it is not probable that money will be withdrawn. The Statist adds that it will be profitable to withdraw the sums now employed from Germany and ship them across within the next few months.

### TWO VILLAINS HANGED.

One on the Same Scaffold as His Father—The Other Has Rehearsed on the Gallows.

Kansas City, March 30.—James Reed, aged 22 years, colored, was hanged to-day. Reed shot Mrs. Susie Blakeslee in her home, in a fit of jealousy. He died on the same scaffold on which his father, Martin Reed, died in 1894 for the murder of his wife, Jim Reed's mother.

Harrisonville, Mont., March 30.—E. Bates Soper was hanged here to-day. He refused to have any spiritual consolation. Soper fell seven feet, breaking his neck. The execution was witnessed by 40 persons.

Soper was yesterday allowed to go upon the scaffold and test it. He tried the trap and offered suggestions to the sheriff. "I can hardly wait for the time of the execution to come," said Soper. "The suspense and waiting are worse than the execution can possibly be."

Soper killed his father, wife and two little children with an axe at Archie, Mo., in 1891, and later murdered a third daughter in Oregon.



# The Iniquities of the Yukon.

Sir C. H. Tupper Lays Before Commons Many Instances of Official Rascality.

Toll Taken by Liberals for Securing Liquor Permits From Mr. Sifton's Department.

And the Whiskey Held at Boundary That Friends' Stocks Might Go First.

Mining Locations and Transportation Contracts Unfairly Reserved for Favorites.

Mr. Wade's Exactions From Saloon Keepers on Pretence of Hospital Support.

Staff on Starvation Pay and Tempted to Prey Upon the Public.

Mr. Mulock Makes Astonishing Assertion That Mail Service Has Been Regular.

Grave Charge of Personal Misconduct Against Ex-Commissioner Walsh.

Mr. Sifton Attempts No Immediate Answer But Denies Personal Complicity.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, March 30.—Sir Charles Herbert Tupper today delivered a telling indictment of the government administration methods in Yukon. The first portion of his speech dealt with the general policy of the administration. "Then he proceeded to say that there was a chapter in the history of Canada relating to Yukon which the Premier would have been glad to have unwritten. He was surprised in view of known facts that the government had not done something to remove the question from the arena of debate for this session at any rate."

Mr. Sifton's deputy had sent a communication to members of parliament asking them to furnish information relating to misconduct of Yukon officials. "That was the most singular course he had ever known to be followed by a public department. No sooner were any charges made than the men affected ran away and no steps had been taken to track these officials who had brought infamy and disgrace upon Canada. (Opposition cheers.)"

"Favoritism had been shown in granting liquor licenses, so much so that men of liberal proclivities had received fees as high as \$500 for merely obtaining permits to sell liquor. Then there had been favoritism in the location of mining claims and in regard to the transportation of supplies."

Referring to Crown Attorney Wade, he said that the gentleman had called upon him and asked whether charges would be made against him this session. He had replied that there would be whereupon Wade had started for Dawson. (Laughter and Applause.)

Mr. Sifton—"Perhaps Wade will be here before the end of the session."

Sir C. H. Tupper—"I hope he will be."

Continuing, he said the postal service to Yukon had been scandalous.

Mr. Mulock, rising, denied this statement, and said the mails had gone with great regularity.

Sir Herbert said he knew better. Continuing he referred to the fact brought out last session in the public accounts committee that a Pinkerton detective had been employed by Mr. Sifton in Manitoba to find out election frauds without a single definite charge having been made, but in the case of Wade and others the government declared that it must have specific charges before it would proceed. (Opposition cheers.)

He charged the government with placing their first Yukon officials in a position of great temptation by giving them miserable salaries in a country where the cost of living was higher than in any other place on the globe. No wonder officials fell before the temptation to which they were exposed. It was because they had starvation salaries that they were allowed to become interested in mineral lands."

He had been told on most reliable evidence that Wade had blackmailed saloon keepers of Dawson on pretence of taking up subscriptions for a hospital. He would go into a saloon and tell the keeper that he had been assessed so much for the hospital, and that if he did not pay it his license would be cancelled and his place closed. He hoped Wade would come to Ottawa, so that he might refute this and other charges.

As for Pawcett he thought he had been more sinned against than sinning. He challenged the government to ap-

point a royal commission before which he would produce all evidence.

He read a letter sent to the Toronto Globe, but which had been refused registration or not, and he said the only way information could be ascertained was by applying after four o'clock and paying a fee of from \$10 to \$100.

The best of the evidence of the truth of the charges against the first lot of officials was, not only that they had been removed, but that the regulations had been changed and new instructions issued recently that information about claims should be furnished.

Sir Herbert then further charged that Major Walsh, while commissioner of the Yukon, had been living on intimate terms and in open immorality with a notorious woman named Lucille Elliott, degrading the Queen's name and authority and disgracing Canada. This woman Elliott was one of those who had secured claims on Dominion creek. The men who had made charges against officials, he said, were unwilling to give their names because they were afraid they would strike so near some of the ministers that they would lose their property in the Yukon. He read letters speaking in high terms of Mr. Ogilvie, but said there were many corrupt and incompetent officials still surrounding him. He charged that liquor belonging to persons who were not friends of the government had been delayed at the boundary until liquor belonging to friends of the minister got to Dawson first. If the government would issue a fiat these parties would make a formal claim against the government. In conclusion he urged the government to appoint an impartial commission, and he promised to render them all the assistance in his power.

Mr. Sifton said at that late hour (12:15) he could not well reply to Sir Herbert. He denied, however, that he was personally connected with any improper transactions. He moved the adjournment of the debate, and the house adjourned.

PRESCOTT IS SAFE.

Will Be Vice-President of C. W. A. by Very Large Majority.

Montreal, March 30.—(Special)—The Star canvass in the C. W. A. election for vice-president has thus far shown the following result: Out of 200 clubs 78 have been heard from thus far.

These clubs represent a total of 4,420 out of a vote of the entire association of 7,543, of which 400 are unattached votes and cannot be reached. The districts represented and the way in which they are represented, are as follows: Huron, 10; Niagara, 11; Toronto, 3; Quinze, 6; Ottawa, 5; Montreal, 15; Sherbrooke, 3; New Brunswick, 1; British Columbia, 8; Manitoba, 8; Central, 2; Nova Scotia, 1; Quebec, 1; Northwest Territories, 4.

The vote stands as follows: Prescott, 2,472; Rattray, 983; undecided, 413; will not vote, 41; disbanded, 28; total, 4,130.

The annual meeting of the C. W. A. takes place at Toronto to-morrow. A private despatch says Mr. Prescott's election as vice-president is assured.

ISLANDS FARMERS' INSTITUTE.

Membership of Sixty Reported at Annual Meeting—Officers for Current Year.

Galiano, March 30.—The annual meeting of the Islands Farmers' Institute was held at the public hall, Salt Spring Island, on Tuesday, the 28th instant, when the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, J. T. Collins, Salt Spring Island; vice-president, S. H. Hoskins, Plummer's Pass; secretary, E. Walter, Salt Spring Island; directors, Rev. E. F. Wilson, A. Walter (Salt Spring), A. H. Menzies (Pender Island), and Herbert Macklin (Galiano Island). Mr. J. T. Collins was unanimously resolved to act as delegate to the central institute.

J. R. Anderson, deputy minister of agriculture, was present and addressed the meeting. The secretary's report, which was favorable, showed a membership of 60, though some of the supplementary meetings throughout the year were poorly attended. The next regular meeting will be held on Mayne Island in the early part of May, when two delegates from the department will be present to lecture on different subjects in connection with general farming, co-operation, etc.

DRAW FULL INDEMNITY.

Ontario Members Not Docked the Money Received for Summer Session.

Toronto, March 30.—(Special)—The legislature will probably be in session all night in order to prorogue to-morrow or Saturday. The legislators have been put in a very cheerful mood by an understanding arrived at between the leaders on both sides that the full sessional indemnity of \$600 will be paid for this session instead of dividing it as it first proposed between the special summer session of last August and the present session.

During the year 1898 the Protestant Episcopalians contributed \$3,635,072 for all purposes of that church.

AT ALL BARS AND RESTAURANTS

MARTELL'S

THREE STAR

BRANDY.

OF ALL WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS

## VANCOUVER'S BUDGET.

Italian Gaoled for Contempt in Declining to Complete Sale of Coal Lands.

Cannery Bought With English Capital—Fight With Bare Knuckles—Road Race.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Vancouver, March 30.—Mr. and Mrs. Ryan, of Hastings, left their residence unguarded a short time ago. Thieves broke in during their absence and stole a portion of their wedding presents, including silver spoons and several gold rings, set with diamonds and other jewels.

Yesterday afternoon the sale pending for some time by which the Hickey cannery was to have been transferred to the Canadian Packing Co. of London, Eng., was consummated. The price was \$10,000.

Two expressmen fought with bare knuckles at a rendezvous at False creek, to settle an old grudge. There were 15 witnesses at the fight. The men were badly used up at the end of the fight.

John Camessa, an Italian, promised to sell land to a Victoria party. It came to the Italian's ears afterwards that coal was on the land, and he refused to keep his promise. Mr. Justice Martin told him to-day that he must sign the deed. He stated that he would not do so, and Sheriff Hall took him to Westminister goal for contempt of court. He says they may keep him there forever, but he will not sign. After a certain time is elapsed, if Camessa does not sign the Supreme court will sign for him and he will be liberated, but arrested if he trespasses on property that according to his lies is still his own.

C. Hayward, alias Edward Chaffery, charged with stealing tools from the Salvation Army wood yard, was sentenced yesterday to six months' imprisonment. The chief of police took occasion to speak a good word for the Salvation Army shelter, stating that it kept men otherwise idle from the street by offering work to all who would apply for it.

The Spired and Ely company drew a packed house last evening, but the general verdict was that the performance was not up to the old standard.

The licensed victuallers met last night and elected W. F. Kent president and C. W. Robson honorary secretary.

To-morrow (Good Friday) the second annual road race around the park will take place. Among the competitors entered are Lauren, who is favorite; W. W. Moore, A. G. Lemanager, F. T. Salisbury and C. T. Cornell.

NEWS OF THE CAPITAL

Minister of Militia Hastens to Repudiate the Suggestions by General Hutton.

Fisher's Yield Last Year Best on Record—British Columbia the Second Province.

Minto and Aberd on Become Honorary Colonels—Member of Parliament Marries.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, March 30.—Lord Minto becomes honorary colonel of the Governor-General's Foot Guards; and Lord Aberdore honorary colonel of the Royal Grenadiers, Toronto. In the Second battalion, Fifth regiment, second lieutenant W. A. Jackson is promoted to be lieutenant.

The total number of supernumeraries of public officials last year was 57, involving an annual charge to the country of \$19,522.

The following important official communication has been handed to the Liberal press: "In respect to the recommendations by Major General Hutton in his annual report it is understood that they are entirely the views of the General adopted by the minister of the department. There is nothing settled regarding them. Some of the suggestions made will no doubt be carried out, while others are not likely to materialize."

Mr. Cochrane, M. P., to-day married Miss Lillie Odell of this city. The Conservative members presented Mr. Cochrane with a beautiful silver tea service.

The fisheries report shows that the total value of the yield last year was \$22,783,546, an increase of \$2,370,122, or 11 per cent in the history of the country. Nova Scotia ranks first of the provinces with \$8,090,346, and British Columbia second with \$6,138,865, each showing an increase of about \$2,000,000. Other provinces show a decrease.

On the sealing question the report says: "No revision of the Paris regulations having been possible, the present restrictions will apply to the season of 1899."

MANITOBA AND NORTHWEST.

Eight Years' Increase in the Population—Notorious Criminal Again Gaoled.

Winnipeg, March 30.—(Special)—A return laid on the table of the legislature this afternoon gives the population of rural municipalities, unorganized districts, etc., of Manitoba, as 161,635; cities, towns and villages, 33,346; and the total population of the province, 194,981. According to the last census, 1891, the total population was then 152,506. The number of resident farmers in the province is 33,450.

Mr. James Osborne, the newly appointed western superintendent of the C. P. R., arrived from the East to-day.

Mr. Roblin, leader of the opposition in the legislature, has been called to Prince Edward county, Ontario, by the serious illness of his father.

Chas. Foley, a notorious criminal, has been sentenced to five years' imprisonment for wholesale despoliation of trunks stored in a warehouse here by men who had left town to work on the railway during the summer.

FRENCH PARLIAMENT.

Paris, March 30.—The senate adjourned to-morrow until May 9, and the chamber of deputies adjourned until May 2.

## MALOLOS IS CAPTURED

Filipinos Resist Macarthur for Only Few Hours and Then Fire the City.

American Troops Again Lose Heavily in Pursuit of the Hidden Enemy.

By Associated Press.

Washington, March 30.—The following despatch from Gen. Otis was received at the war department to-night:

"Manila, March 31.—MacArthur made dispositions yesterday for attack on Malolos to-day. Engagement opened at 7 o'clock this morning and is now progressing. Casualties yesterday, 4 killed and 23 wounded; all brought to Manila last night. Hall moved out from camp in station at daylight this morning with three battalions northeast, attacked and has taken Marquina and is pursuing enemy, ordered to return this afternoon. (Sd.) Otis."

Manila, March 31.—10:53 a. m.—Major-General MacArthur advanced to attack Malolos, the seat of the insurgent government, at 7 o'clock this morning. He was met with strong opposition, the rebels resisting desperately but losing heavily. MacArthur's forces entered Malolos at 9:30 this morning, the rebels burning the city and simultaneously evacuating it. They are now in full retreat toward the north, where Aguinaldo and the cabinet have been for two days.

Washington, March 31.—The war department at 1:30 this morning made public the following despatch from Gen. Otis: "Manila, March 31.—MacArthur captured Malolos at 10:15 this morning. Enemy retired after slight resistance and firing city hall. Had quite severe engagement beyond Marquina. Casualties, 20. Enemy driven."

Manila, March 31.—7:35 a. m.—The United States troops rested last night in the jungle, about a mile and a quarter from Malolos. The day's advance began at 2 o'clock and covered a distance of about two and a half miles beyond the Guiguintan river along the railroad. The point of the battle where the enemy apparently concentrated.

The First Nebraska, First South Dakota and Tenth Pennsylvania regiments encountered them entrenched on the border of the woods, and the Americans advancing across the open, suffered a terrible fire for half an hour. Four of the men of the Nebraska regiment were killed and 30 wounded. Ten men of the Dakota regiment were wounded and one of the Pennsylvanians was killed. The Americans fully drove the Filipinos back. Although there were three lines of strong entrenchments along the track, the enemy made scarcely any defence there.

General Macarthur and his staff were walking on the track abreast of the line, with everything quiet, when suddenly they received a shower of bullets from sharpshooters in trees and on house-tops, but these were dislodged.

The enemy's loss was apparently small, the jungle affording them such protection that the Americans could not see them. The Americans were guided only by the sound of the Filipino guns. The American artillery were handicapped for the same reason. Last night's long line of camp fires made a beautiful sight, with the Twentieth Kansas regiment on the left of Guiguintan station, and the Pennsylvania regiment on the right beyond the river.

The day's advance was broken by rain which delayed the broken bridges, but the stores of grain and flocks of ducks in the locality furnished ample forage. The hospital work is amply efficient, as it has been throughout the whole campaign. The telegraphers kept abreast of the line, and maintain a constant connection with the city.

Washington, March 30.—The following was received at the war department from Manila to-day. Subsistence supplies are excellent and abundant; meats are deteriorating in this hot climate, and have been sold at public auction at a high figure. Considerable hard bread which was spoiled will have to be sold at a loss. The supplies in all other departments are good; medical supplies abundant. (Sd.) Otis."

Among the foreign attaches stationed at Washington, the fighting above Manila is being watched with critical interest. They speak of it in rather serious terms, the prevailing view being that the insurgents can keep up a long and harassing running fight. One foreign representative who has seen long service in the Far East, said that "casualties of 21 a day may seem small, but when long continued they reach discouraging proportions." Since the fighting with the insurgents began, some of the foreign governments have arranged to send their military attaches to Manila to observe developments. An Italian military expert has already left on that mission.

Paris, March 30.—Felix Roxas, the Filipino French agent, whom Agoncillo is visiting here, denies the statement that Aguinaldo wishes to compromise with the Americans. The Filipino leader, Roxas declared, has been studying the history of the American revolution, and has taken courage and heart from the early experience of the Americans. The reply of the Filipinos to their aggressors is still "independence or death." The Filipinos here say several Spanish officers are fighting in their ranks as volunteers.

NEW LAWS GALORE.

Halifax, March 30.—The Nova Scotia legislature prorogued this afternoon. Three hundred bills were introduced in the session of eight weeks.

NANAIMO NOTES.

Nanaimo, March 30.—Jean Luperhal, fruit merchant, was fined \$24, and fined days, for injury done to the residence of Maud Williams while under the influence of liquor.

The steamship San Mateo sailed to-night with 4,400 tons of Nanaimo coal for Los Angeles.

The ship Glory of the Sea left Departure Bay this morning to load coal at Departure Bay.

The Nanaimo Gun Club reorganized last night.

Mr. Raven left this morning with a gang of men to develop his claim near Quailcum.

Spring Millinery Opening on Tuesday, Wednesday, and following days at The Sterling, 88 Yates St.

## HICKMAN TYE Hardware Co.,

Iron, Steel, Hardware, Pipe Fittings, Cutlery,

Importers of... MINING AND MILLING SUPPLIES A SPECIALTY.

Miners going to Klondike and Atlin Gold Fields should call and inspect our stock of Tools, etc.

32 and 34 Yates Street, Victoria, B. C., Tel. 59.

P. O. DRAWER 613.

## GREAT BRITAIN'S CASH H. M. GRAHAME,

(Successor to Loewenberg, Harris & Co.) FINANCIAL, REAL ESTATE and INSURANCE AGENT,

Rents and Interest Collected.

41 Government St., Victoria.

STOCKS, MONEY AND PRODUCE.

Twelve Per Cent. Paid for Call Loans in New York—Stock Operators Correspondingly Nervous.

New York, March 30.—The Commercial Advertiser's financial cable from London says: "The markets here were rather more active to-day than was expected. The tone was firm, except in Americans, which opened above par and improved slightly, but in the absence of New York support closed heavy."

New York, March 30.—The movement of stock prices to-day was very irregular, with no changes noted, but with losses steadily prevailing. The most significant advances were among the specialties. Three stocks—Federal Steel, Brooklyn Rapid Transit and Manhattan—figured for nearly half the day, which were not much below a million. Fears of trouble over the Samean situation advanced an easier tone to the early market, which subsequently advanced under the leadership of Manhattan and Sugar, but later eased off again, with the very high rates of money, 12 per cent, being touched before the close for call loans to related borrowers. The banks early in the day advanced the call money rate to the legal rate, 6 per cent. Many brokers and traders made early provision for loans, which carried over until Monday. Money was loaned on the stock exchange at 7 and 8 per cent, and fluctuations were reflected in the variable and nervous movements in many stocks.

N. Y. CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

	March 29	March 30
Am. Tob.	224	224 1/2
Am. Sugar	105 1/2	105 1/2
Am. Spirits	13 1/2	13 1/2
Am. Oil	21 1/2	21 1/2
Am. Phos.	80 1/2	80 1/2
Am. Soda	50 1/2	50 1/2
Chic. Gas	144 1/2	144 1/2
Chic. & N. W.	10 1/2	10 1/2
C. & N. W.	120 1/2	120 1/2
C. & N. W.	120 1/2	120 1/2
Cons. Gas, N. Y.	204 1/2	204 1/2
Del. & Hudson	110	110 1/2
D. & R. G. P.	7 1/2	7 1/2
Gen. Elec.	114 1/2	114 1/2
Gen. Central	117 1/2	117 1/2
L. & N. E.	65 1/2	65 1/2
Man. Elec.	110 1/2	110 1/2
M. P. C.	48 1/2	48 1/2
Nat. Lead	33 1/2	33 1/2
S. Am. Co.	53 1/2	53 1/2
N. P. com.	53 1/2	53 1/2
N. P. pref.	70 1/2	70 1/2
N. Y. C. & H.	142 1/2	142 1/2
N. Y. C. & H.	142 1/2	142 1/2
Omaha	38 1/2	38 1/2
Pac. Mail	40 1/2	40 1/2
Texas & Pacific	23 1/2	23 1/2
Union Pac.	161 1/2	161 1/2
Southern Ry.	13 1/2	13 1/2
Tenn. C. & I.	48 1/2	48 1/2
Texas & Pacific	23 1/2	23 1/2
U. S. Leather	7 1/2	7 1/2
U. S. Rubber	52 1/2	52 1/2
U. S. Recs.	48 1/2	48 1/2
Walsh & P.	25 1/2	25 1/2
Western Union	94 1/2	94 1/2
Met. St. Ry.	267 1/2	267 1/2
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	132 1/2	132 1/2
C. P. R. in London	88 1/2	88 1/2
Com. Cable in Montreal	184	186

Wanted.

A COMPETENT LADY STENOGRAPHER is required in a merchant's office in Victoria. Address application, with references, to Box 678, post office.

FARM HAND WANTED—Must be a good milker. Apply Proctor's grocery Yates street.

WANTED—A second-hand organ; must be in good condition. Address C. J., Colan.

WANTED—By man and wife, cottage well furnished, not too far out. Address V. Colanist office.

WANTED—By English lady, position as governess or companion. Miss Linton, Catherine street, Victoria West.

WANTED—Smart girl for cash desk and to assist with a merchant's office in Victoria. Address to P. O. Box 678.

BOY WANTED—For merchant's office; must be correct at figures, and be well recommended. Apply in own handwriting. A. B., Colanist office.

HAVE YOUR BOOTS AND SHOES repaired by C. Nangle, the prize boot and shoemaker. He don't charge credit prices. Repairing Depot, 56 Fort street.

## VICTORIA THEATRE.

MONDAY and TUESDAY.

(April 3 and 4.)

Gilbert and Sullivan's Most Popular Comic Opera,

"IOLANTHE"

(Or the Peer and the Peri.)

By an Excellent Company of

50 - Well Known Amateurs - 50

Under the direction of MISS MARRACK and a full orchestra.

EMIL PFERNER, Musical Director.

J. M. BRADBURN, Stage Manager

PRICES: - 25c, 50c, 75c, and \$1.00.

Sale of seats opens at 9 o'clock on Thursday morning at Victoria Bazaar & Stationery Store.

LIPTON'S... FINEST BRAND Hams and Bacon

These goods are specially selected and prepared by Thos. J. Lipton Co., Chicago, and are universally acknowledged to be the best.

Jameson, - Grocer.

33 Fort St., Phone 128.



## SEALERS DOING WELL

Good Tidings of the Fleet Now  
Op rating Off the California Coast.

Schooner Diana Goes Sea Otter  
Hunting—Sister Merchantmen  
in the Straits Together.

"Far bearing seals have been unusually plentiful off the California coast during the past winter," says a San Francisco despatch. "The British sealer Geneva put into Monterey, after a cruise of a little over two months off here, with 1,243 skins. The British schooner Mermala sailed from Victoria with the Geneva, and was reported having had good luck. The Zillah May and Diana sailed from Victoria about a month ago, and three weeks after they were out they had an average of 300 skins each. From all reports recently received the fleet of sealers is heading for Port Ross where they will provision and fit out for cruises in Behring sea. In reference to the above despatch a few of the prominent sealers were asked last evening if it was the intention to outfit the fleet, as stated, at Port Ross. Each emphatically denied the report and stated if the sealers called there at all it would only be for mail or a fresh water supply.

## A SHIPPING COINCIDENCE.

After a splendid passage of 131 days from Cardiff, England, the British ship Powys Castle arrived in Esquimaux yesterday with 2,099 tons of coal for the navy. By a remarkable coincidence her sister ship Rhuddlon Castle came up the Straits almost in company with her, although coming from an entirely different point of the compass, being bound for Tacoma from Higo, Japan. The tug Wanderer had of the latter, and reached Tacoma on Wednesday. Capt. Robert Thomas of the Powys Castle is a namesake of the owner of the vessel.

## TO HUNT OTTERS.

Tug Mystery has returned from the Coast, having gone off as far as San Juan. There she delivered to the sealing schooner Diana a fresh supply of provisions and placed aboard her two seal hunters taken down from here to relieve two others who were on the sick list, and then towed the schooner out of port. The two sick men are Messrs. McCrae and Lang, the latter of whom suffers from a festering hand. The Diana also transferred her catch of 233 skins to the Mystery before putting to sea. She will from now till the season opens for Behring Sea sealing, engage in sea otter hunting on the coast of Vancouver Island.

## LIGHT CHANGED.

It will be of interest to navigators of these waters to know that the light on the Sister rocks, Gulf of Georgia, heretofore a fixed white light, has been changed to an occulting light, visible 20 seconds, eclipsed 10 seconds. This is a satisfactory change, as it cannot now be mistaken for a steamer's masthead light, this Sisters' light being nearly in the middle of the open gulf. Also that the fog bell at Prospect point has been changed to two strokes in quick succession, every 20 seconds. An official notice of these changes will be issued from the marine and fisheries department in a few days.

## MARINE NOTES.

Twenty-two Chinamen who reached Portland on the steamer Monmouthshire a few days ago, arrived here by the City of Kingston last evening.

There is a possibility that the schedule of the steamer City of Kingston will be changed shortly, she arriving and leaving in the morning, instead of in the evening, as at present. Better connection with Kootenay could be made with the changed schedule.

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha Idzuma Maru, which replaces the Yamaguchi Maru while the latter is in dock, is due from the Orient on April 7. The agents of the ship say that through the new docking facilities provided at Seattle the Kinshu Maru was given four days' quicker despatch than she otherwise could have had.

The steamship Queen left for San Francisco last evening with a comparatively small passenger list. The passengers actually booked were: G. Gordon and wife, Miss M. O'Brien, S. G. Pugh and wife, Rev. J. R. Bransky, A. Lee, Mrs. L. A. Herb, Mrs. C. A. Dugas, Mrs. H. W. Edmunds and Miss M. Lawson.

As a result of the Tees missing her northern trip this week, the steamer Cottage City, leaving for the North today, will have a good passenger list from here. Among the score or more booked for her are: E. McCall, F. H. Bloomfield and child, J. M. Davies, M. J. M. Davies, Mrs. H. L. Mansell, E. H. St. Louis, W. C. Bruce, D. Sinclair, H. J. Baker, G. Fowler, D. A. Lancy, H. T. Harle and J. B. Colon.

## ENTERED.

Str. Charmer from Vancouver.  
Str. Kingston from Port Townsend.  
Str. Seikirk from Cowichan.  
Str. Garland from Port Angeles.  
Str. Mystery from West Coast.  
Str. Constance from Nanaimo.  
Str. Princess Louise from Westminster.  
CLEARED.  
Str. Charmer for Vancouver.  
Str. Kingston for Port Townsend.  
Str. Constance for Vancouver.  
Str. Garland for Port Angeles.  
Str. Princess Louise for Westminster.

Kissing the hands of great men was an old Grecian custom, though originally of eastern origin.

Do You Want the Genuine Article for Breakfast?

Hill's Pure Maple Syrup and Maple Sugar.

Imported from the best sugar bushes of Canada and the New England States.

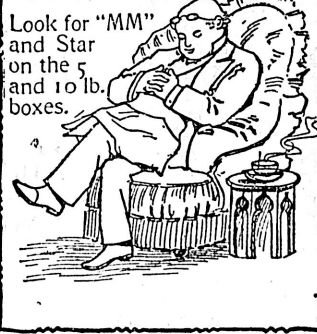
Order of your  
Grocer any of  
These Brands.

Hill's Pure Canada Rock Maple Syrup,  
" " Canada Maple Sap,  
" " New England Maple Sap,  
" " Yankee Vermont " Syrup.

WM. TUFTS & SON, Vancouver, Wholesale Agents for Hill Syrup Co.

MM Kaisow  
Congou Tea

Pure and delicately  
flavored—a tea that is  
soothing to the nerves  
and palatable to  
the taste.



## OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

R. E. Hanson Formally Appointed  
Superintendent of the Victoria  
Juvenile Reformatory.

Long list of Company's Incorporated  
and Registered during  
the Past Week.

The current issue of the Provincial Gazette contains the information that His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to appoint: Ald. John Davis Moore to be a member of the license commissioners board and the police commissioners board of the city of Kaslo; Reginald E. Hanson, of Victoria, to be superintendent of the juvenile reformatory; and Joseph Scott, of Chilliwack, to be a collector under the Revenue Tax act. He has extended the jurisdiction of William George Paxton as a notary public for the county of Kootenay by adding thereto the county of Nanaimo; and has accepted the resignation of James J. Murray, of Mission City, as a coroner for British Columbia.

NEW COMPANIES.  
Notice is given of the incorporation of the following new companies: Greenwood Cannery Co., of Esquimaux, capital \$15,000; Safford Consolidated Mining and Milling Company of Camp McLean, Limited, Non-Personal Liability, capital, \$1,250,000; Greenwood Trading Company, capital \$50,000; Guinea Gold Mines Company of British Columbia, Limited, Non-Personal Liability, of Rossland, capital \$1,500,000; John Bull Mines, Limited, Non-Personal Liability, of Rossland, capital \$150,000; British Columbia Anchor Fence Company, Limited, of Vancouver, capital \$10,000; Haulage and Drift Contracting and Development Company, Limited, of Greenwood, capital \$50,000.

The following have been licensed to carry on business as extra-provincial companies: The Vancouver Agency, Limited, head office in England, capital £20,000, local office Vancouver, J. G. H. Crawford, attorney; Cosmopolitan Gold Mining and Smelting Company, of Spokane, local office Greenwood City, with A. S. Black attorney, capital \$50,000; Scottish Copper Mines Syndicate of British Columbia, Limited, head office Scotland, capital £25,000, local office Victoria, Henry Croft attorney; Yale Dredging Company, Limited, of Glasgow, Scotland, capital £19,000, local office Vancouver, Charles Wilson attorney.

DREDGING LEASES.  
The Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council has approved of the order-in-council of March 3, 1898, providing that the annual rental of dredging leases existing at the said date, when next payable, be reduced to \$10 a mile, and that an exception from the payment of royalty of 50 cents per ounce be made so soon as the amount of royalty equals the amount of the personal property tax on the claim employed. The concession will take effect from the date of the order (March 18, 1899), and from that date the original terms and conditions contained in all dredging leases affected by the order will be reverted to.

A reserve has been placed on the fore-shore surrounding Sandy or Seal Islands, Nanaimo district, for admiralty purposes. A provincial court of revision is to be held at Chilliwack on May 1.

## THE SPRING MONTHS

Are most likely to find your blood impure and lacking in the red corpuscles which enable it to carry nourishment to the nerves and other organs. Therefore you feel weak, tired and listless and are troubled with spring humors. Relief is given by Hood's Sarsaparilla, which purifies, enriches and vitalizes the blood.

Hood's Pills cure biliousness. Mailed for 25 cents by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Great Britain has no fewer than 2,200 magazines, 520 of these being of a religious character.

## AROUND THE HOTELS.

Prospects of Heavy Shipments  
From Slocan Mines, Says  
Bruce White.

St. Anthony Exploration Company  
to Purchase More Claims in  
Omineca.

Bruce White, manager of the Mollie Gibson mine near Nelson and part owner of the Slocan Star, one of the first Slocan shippers, is spending a few days in the city. Both of the mines mentioned are at present closed down, the Mollie Gibson on account of litigation and the Slocan Star because, as Mr. White says, "very little ore is shipped from the Slocan mines at this time of the year." But he says the Slocan Star will soon re-enter the list of shippers and the probabilities are that the Noble Five and other properties will be included in the list, so that the prospects for the Slocan district are very bright. Around Nelson the mines are busily and steadily worked, but with the exception of the recent strike of free gold ore in the Athabasca nothing new has transpired. Samples of this ore are shown in Nelson were very rich and the Athabasca mill should make a good run this month. There is another section of Kootenay which Mr. White says will come to the front this year. This is the Landau district into which two railroads are about to be built. The C. P. R. have surveyors out laying out a route from Arrow Lake, while another road will be built from the other side. There are some splendid properties in the district and with transportation facilities they would soon be developed.

So well satisfied are the members of the St. Anthony Exploration Company of Santa Barbara, Cal., with the mining properties in the Omineca district, which they purchased last fall that they have decided to purchase more ground in the same district. Such was the news given by Mr. Thomas R. More, manager of the commissariat department of the company, who returned last evening from a visit to California and registered at the Deland. The company had offered a price which they were willing to pay for the properties wanted and they were now awaiting a reply from the owners. That any properties they might acquire will not remain undeveloped long is shown by the manner in which they have gone to work. As soon as the claims purchased last fall had been transferred to them they ordered the necessary machinery to work them and a month ago they sent in two parties one by the Ashcroft route and the other by the Naas route to prepare the ground for the machinery. After Mr. More had got these parties started he went to San Francisco to see to the packing and shipping of the machinery which arrived here on the Walla Walla early yesterday morning, but a few hours before his arrival by the overland route. On April 15 he will start for the interior with the machinery and will be accompanied by Mr. R. H. Hall, of the Hudson's Bay Company, who has undertaken to attend to the transportation of the plant from Hazelton to the mines. It is a big undertaking to transport such a plant through a country where pack trains will have to be used entirely, but the company believe they have good properties and they propose to prove it.

C. H. Dickie, proprietor of the Cowichan Hotel, Duncan, is in the city, a guest at the Victoria.

F. E. Young and wife of Barkerville, are at the Victoria.

W. S. Wright and C. D. Kennedy, of Golden, registered at the Victoria last evening.

H. H. Higgins, of the Chemainus Saw Mill Company, returned last evening from a business trip to Seattle and is at the Dominion.

H. B. A. Vogel, principal of the Commercial College, Vancouver, is a guest at the Dominion.

E. F. Rogers and J. B. Parks are a couple of young Californians in the city outfitting for the Klondike. They are at the Dominion.

Col. James S. Coolican and F. Morris of Port Angeles are at the Deland.

## ASTHMA GASTS.

The wheezing and strangling of those who are victims of asthma are promptly relieved by a few doses of Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine.

## THE CITY

Death of a Victorian.—News was received yesterday of the death on the 13th instant at Richmond Hill, Ont., of James Devine. Deceased was formerly a painter of this city.

Carpenters to Organize.—A meeting of the carpenters of the city will be held in Sir William Wallace hall on Wednesday evening for the purpose of organizing a union.

Lecture to Farmers.—Mr. Sydney Fisher, minister of agriculture, will visit British Columbia during the summer and deliver addresses in the districts on subjects of interest to farmers. It is also proposed to send a departmental lecturer to the province.

New Engine Coming.—Chief Deputy mayor received word from the Watson Engine Company, of Brantford, Ont., that the new engine ordered by the city was ready for shipment. This was on March 22, so the engine is now probably on its way. The engine was to have been shipped by the Great Northern.

Drew a Crowd.—That in every man's make-up there is at least a little love for sport was amplified yesterday on lower Government street, when a crowd of fully a hundred people stood watching a well-trained setter stamachily pointing a chicken. The dog slowly followed the bird around a vacant lot, evidently wondering when it would take to wing.

For Stealing a Wheel.—Yesterday morning it was reported to the police that a lady's bicycle had been stolen from the London bakery, on Government street. During the afternoon the owner of the wheel saw George Millett, a 12-year-old boy, standing in front of the bakery with the wheel. She detained the boy and handed him over to the police on a charge of stealing.

Anniversary Dance.—The 49th anniversary of the discovery in Rochester, N. Y., of what is known as modern

spiritualism, through the famed rappings of the Fox sisters, was celebrated with a social dance by the local society in Oliver's hall last evening. The society was incorporated here some seven or eight years ago, and has now a total membership of 150. This was about the number of guests who, on invitation of Miss Johnston, the secretary of the society, attended last evening's dance. The Shelby-Williams orchestra provided the music, and the amusement of the evening went merrily along until after midnight.

Changes Positions.—Mr. J. B. H. Rickaby severed his connection with the Hudson's Bay Company yesterday to accept a position with R. P. Rithet & Co. Mr. Rickaby has been with the Hudson's Bay Company for the past nine years, being in late years chief buyer in Victoria for the company. Last evening his associates in the company gathered in the office of Manager Thompson and presented him with a handsome piano lamp and statue and in a neat little address Mr. Thompson expressed regret at losing so able an officer. Mr. Rickaby's place in the company will be filled by Mr. L. Petrie, of Calgary, who is now here.

Preparing for Visitors.—Victoria lodge No. 17, K. of P., met last evening and appointed Messrs. E. Walls and A. E. Greenwood a reception committee to act in conjunction with a committee composed of Messrs. C. Work and P. Le Roy from Far West lodge in entertaining the Grand Lodge officers and members. The latter to the number of fifty or more are expected here on May 9. They will come from all parts of the province including representatives from the newly chartered lodges of Ashcroft, Midway and Revelstoke. Grand Chancellor J. H. Haddo, of Nanaimo, who is now making his usual rounds of inspection, is expected to soon arrive in Victoria, having been over the greater part of his circuit.

## FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP.

Nanaimo and Victoria Association  
Teams to Meet in the Coal  
City To-day.

In Nanaimo this afternoon the Victoria and Nanaimo Association football teams will play the last of a series of three matches for the championship of the province. Each team has won a game—Nanaimo on their home grounds and Victoria also at home—so that to-day's match is the deciding one. The Victoria team, which leaves by the morning train, is composed as follows: Goal, W. Jones; backs, W. York and A. Peden; half-backs, J. Hart, J. W. Lorimer and W. McKeown; forwards, W. N. Winsley, H. Shandley, L. York, H. Erskine and H. G. Lawson.

## BASKET BALL.

A Player Hurt.  
While playing for the Wasps against No. 3 Company on Wednesday night, Mr. D. Hunter had the misfortune to fall and strike his left knee on the stone step leading into one of the rooms, the result being a rather severe twist and fracture of the knee cap, which will keep Mr. Hunter laid up for a week or more.

## THE KENNEL.

A Coming Champion.  
Mr. J. J. Randolph yesterday received from San Francisco a handsome and well bred mate for his St. Bernard dog by "Alto Mile" out of "Laura Alton," both prize winners. This latest acquisition to the aristocracy of Victoria dogdom is "Florence," by "Grand Marter," out of "California Beauty."

## C.P.N. Co., Ltd., Steamers

Will leave Turner, Beeton & Co.'s  
wharf for

Dyea Skagway Wrangel

As follows, viz:

"DANUBE," April 5, 19  
"TEES" - April 12, 26

And from Vancouver at 12 noon, on following days.

For freight and passage apply at the office of the company, 61 Wharf street, Victoria, B. C. The company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time without notification.

## FOR VICTORIA.

THE BRITISH BARK  
WATERLOO  
(1976 Tons Register.)

From London and Liverpool, will receive general cargo for this port 20s per ton. She will close on the following dates:

LONDON : 15th April  
LIVERPOOL : 15th May

and put to sea immediately thereafter.  
R. P. RITHELT & CO., LTD.  
Agents.

## Northern Transport.

The Casco Trading & Transportation Co., Ltd.  
Are now prepared to make contracts for

DELIVERY OF FREIGHT  
At all points on the Stikine river and at Dease Lake, Lillooet river and Fraser lake during next summer.

The company has supply depots at the Stikine Union, Glenora, Telegraph creek and Dease Lake.  
For rates, etc., apply to A. W. JONES, Secretary, 28 Port Street, Victoria.

## JEWELRY

Watches, Clocks and Silverware

Can be bought at Stoddard's at prices (considering quality) quite as cheap as the Eastern houses advertise their goods. The customer in buying here will save freight, and if the goods are found not satisfactory can obtain an exchange either than sending goods back to Toronto, etc.

FEW OF OUR PRICES  
Waltham Watches from ..... \$ 5.00  
Elgin Watches from ..... 6.00  
In Solid Silver Cases ..... 6.00  
Gents' Solid Gold Watches from ..... 85.00  
Ladies' Solid Gold Watches from ..... 75.00  
JEWELRY AT SIMILAR REDUCTIONS  
Diamonds set in Solid Gold Scarf ..... 2.00  
Solid Gold Ring from ..... 1.00  
The Handsome Lady's Gold Ring ..... 2.00  
ever sold for

STODDARD JEWELRY STORE,  
68-69, YATES STREET.  
Cash purchaser of Nugget Gold to any amount.

## Canadian Pac. Navigation Co. Ltd

WHARF ST., VICTORIA.

Time Table No. 40—Taking Effect  
February 1st, 1899.

## VANCOUVER ROUTE.

Victoria to Vancouver—Daily, except Monday, at 1 o'clock. Vancouver to Victoria—Daily, except Monday, at 13:15 o'clock, or on arrival of C.P.R. No. 1 train.

## NEW WESTMINSTER ROUTE.

Leave Victoria for New Westminster, Ladner and Lulu Island—Sunday at 23 o'clock Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. Sunday's steamer to New Westminster connects with C.P.R. train No. 2, going east Monday. For Plumper Pass—Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. For Pender and Moreby Islands—Friday at 7 o'clock. Leave New Westminster for Victoria—Monday at 13:15 o'clock; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock. For Pender and Moreby Islands—Thursday at 7 o'clock.

## NORTHERN ROUTE.

Steamships of this company will leave for Port Simpson and intermediate ports, via Vancouver, the 1st and 15th, each month, at 8 o'clock.

## KLONDIKE ROUTE.

Steamships of this company will leave weekly for Wrangel, Juneau, Dyea and Skagway

## BARCLAY SOUND ROUTE.

Str. Queen City leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sound ports, on the 1st, 14th and 20th of each month, extending latter trips to Quatsino and Cape Scott. The company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time without notification.

G. A. CARLETON,  
C. S. BAXTER, Freight Agent.  
Passenger Agent.

Canadian Pacific  
RAILWAYAND  
Soo Pacific Line

The Most Direct Route  
to all points East  
and South East

Through Palace and Tourist  
Sleeping Cars to

MINNEAPOLIS,  
ST. PAUL,  
TORONTO,  
MONTREAL  
AND BOSTON  
Without Change

Tickets to and from all  
points in Europe

For rates, folders and all information,  
call on or address  
B. W. GREER, Agent,  
Cor. Government and Fort Sts.

## Steamship Tickets

To and from

EUROPE V.I.A.  
St John, Boston,  
Halifax, New York.  
And All Lines.

For all information as to sailings  
Rates, Etc., apply to  
B. W. GREER,  
Cor. Gov't and Fort Streets

## Atlin Gold Fields

## STEEL STEAMSHIP

## AMUR

Leaves Porters Wharf  
Tuesday, April 4th,  
...FOR...

SKAGWAY, JUNEAU,  
DYEY, WRANGEL  
and Way Ports.

For freight and passenger rates apply  
Bennett Lake & Klondike Nav. Co.  
39 Government St., Victoria.

## S.S. CATCH

will sail to  
Alert Bay, Rivers Inlet,  
Skeena River, Juneau,  
Skagway and way ports

ON MARCH 24th 1899 at 6 p.m.

from Porters Wharf  
For Rates and particulars, apply  
at wharf.

## THE

## White Pass and Yukon Route

The Pacific & Arctic R'y & Navigation Co.  
British Columbia Yukon Railway Co.

From Skaguay, Alaska, to the Summit  
of White Pass in a comfortable  
Railway Train.

D. D. Jones has been appointed Customs Agent for the White Pass and Yukon Route in Alaska and British Columbia. He will make his headquarters at Skaguay. The appointment is made that patrons of the White Pass & Yukon Route will not be subject to troublesome delays or excessive duties.

150 POUNDS BAGGAGE FREE

INVESTIGATE FULLY DO NOT BE MISLED

We Guarantee Delivery at Lake Bennett or Atlin City.  
Goods Shipped Through in Bond.

SKAGWAY IS THE GATEWAY

-- TO --

YUKON, KLONDIKE and ATLIN

For Rates Apply to

Commercial Agent, J. H. GREER, 16 Trowance Avenue, Victoria, or  
L. H. GRAY, General Traffic Manager, Dexter Horton Building, Seattle,  
Washington.

Send two cents in stamps to any of our agents for our new map of  
the Atlin

THE CHILKOOT PASS  
ROUTE

Chilkoot Railroad and Transport Company  
Alaska Railway and Transportation Company  
Dyea-Klondike Transportation Company

Operating a System of Aerial Tramways between Dyea and  
Crater Lake

These Tramways did three-fourths of the business last year and will do  
four-fifths of it this year.

Old : Yukoners : Employ : This : Route : Almost : Exclusively

Wise men will investigate the routes and conditions before committing their  
freight to any particular trail. Our facilities enable us to give cheaper and more  
expeditions service than any other route. We shall give both, as will be demonstrated  
upon application.

THE CHILKOOT PASS ROUTE is a UNITED STATES BONDED CARRIER. No  
Extra Expense for Bonding No Trouble. No Delays. For rates and  
full particulars apply to

Dodwell & Co. Ltd., R. P. Rithet & Co. Ltd. Can. Pac. Nav. Co. Ltd.

## Pacific Coast Steamship Co.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO

The company's elegant  
steamships Queen, Walla  
Walla and Umattila, carrying  
H.B.M. mails, leave  
VICTORIA, B. C., 8 p.m.,  
Mar. 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, Apr. 4, 9, 14, 19,  
24, 29, May 4, and every fifth day thereafter.  
Leave SAN FRANCISCO for Victoria,  
B. C., 10 a.m., Mar. 2, 7, 12, 17, 22, 27, Apr.  
1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, May 1, and every fifth  
day thereafter.

## FOR ALASKA

The elegant steamships Cottage City,  
City of Topeka and Alki leave Seattle 9  
a.m. Mar. 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, 31, Apr. 5,  
10, 15, 20, 25, 30, May 5, and every fifth  
day thereafter.  
The steamer Cottage City will call at  
Victoria, B. C., p.m. Mar. 1, 16, 31, Apr.  
15, 30, for passengers and freight.  
For further information obtain folder.  
The company reserves the right to change  
without previous notice steamers, sailing  
times and hours of sailing.  
R. P. RITHELT & CO., Agents, Victoria,  
B. C.  
J. P. TIKOWBRIDGE, Puget Sound Supt.,  
Downtown Seattle.  
GODDALL, PERKINS & CO., General  
Agents, San Francisco.

## VICTORIA AND TEXADA ISLAND

Steamer  
GLAYOQUOT

will leave  
Victoria for Nanaimo.....Thursday 6 a.m.  
Nanaimo for Texada.....Friday 7 a.m.  
Texada for Nanaimo.....Saturday 7 a.m.  
Nanaimo for Victoria.....Tuesday 6 a.m.  
Calling at way ports.  
Every Wednesday at 7 a.m. for Sooke and  
return same day.  
For rates apply on board, or at Porters  
wharf.

## THE GREAT NORTHERN

75 Government street, Victoria, B.C.  
Leave daily.  
8:00 p.m. CITY OF KINGSTON, 4:15 p.m.  
Connecting at Seattle with Overland  
Flyer.  
J. H. MOORE, Agent.

## Washington &amp; Alaska S.S. Co

LIGHTNING EXPRESS  
to DYEY and SKAGWAY in 60 Hours.  
STEAMSHIP

"City of Seattle"

—SAILS FOR—



## The Colonist.

FRIDAY, MARCH 31, 1899.

Published by

The Colonist Printing &amp; Publishing Co.,

Limited Liability.

No. 27 Broad Street Victoria, B.C.

W. H. ELLIS, Manager.

## Advertisers.

In making contracts for space for the year 1899, should consider the question from a business standpoint entirely. The value of an advertising medium is generally based upon extent of circulation, but with this exception in the business ways associate the character of the publication and the class of readers. So far as Victoria is concerned, the Colonist is possessed of all these requisites. Its circulation in Victoria and suburbs is double that of any other paper, while its merits as a high-class newspaper are attested by the fact that it is daily read in almost every home in the city. The carriers of the Colonist place it every morning it is issued at the doors of more than double the number of citizens than is the case with any other paper circulated in Victoria. Besides this, it is circulated on the streets, on steamers and trains, in Vancouver and Nanaimo, and all other Coast points reached daily, the morning of issue. This is a value given by no other publication. The advantage to the advertiser of any class of goods, or engaged in any calling requiring the attention of the public is, therefore, plainly to be seen. It is almost unnecessary to add that in the Colonist the advertiser secures the very best value obtainable, and should arrange for his advertising in its columns.

## A GROSS INJUSTICE.

The following case has been brought under the notice of the Colonist and we think will be conceded by every one to be an instance of rank injustice. We withhold the names, because the persons most concerned are not here, and their consent to publish their story has not been obtained. It is one of many stories of the same kind, but the Colonist happens to have full particulars of this one.

A United States citizen went into Atlin last fall, provided with a free miner's certificate, and located some valuable claims, which he duly recorded. Later another United States citizen, also provided with a free miner's certificate, went North, and met the party first mentioned. The result of their meeting was that the second party bought the mining claims recorded by the first party, paying for them a sum of money not much less than \$2,000. At the time of the transfer the Alien Exclusion act had been passed, but no one in the Atlin country knew anything about it. When it came to recording the transfer, Mr. Graham, the gold commissioner, had received information of the passage of the law and consequently was obliged to refuse to make the record. An application to the government elicited the reply that nothing could be done. The purchaser has therefore paid his money for something of no value whatever. Every one will concede that this is a hard case, but as we have said it is not the only hard case of the kind.

When the Pincer Mines act was being put through the house, the Colonist urged that some provision should be inserted in it to prevent injustice being done to those who had gone into the country in good faith. We pointed out that the people of British Columbia had no desire to take advantage of aliens, who had come into the province in good faith, relying upon the law to protect them. These appeals fell upon deaf ears, and the house passed the measure without inserting any such provision. Great wrong has already been done by it, and there is no telling how much injustice will result from the omission to protect persons, who were not in a position to protect themselves. The law operates as if it were ex post facto in its provisions, for to permit persons to go on acquiring property, to which they can receive no title under the law, is the same as if, after perfectly valid titles were acquired, the legislature should declare them void. We do not know that anything can now be done to remedy the evil, which is a blot upon the good name of British Columbia, the fairness of whose mining laws was a subject of favorable comment all over the world. It furnishes additional proof of the baneful influence of Martinism.

## OUR EXPORTS TO THE ORIENT.

In the year ending June 30, 1898, the total exports of Canada to China and Japan were as follows:

To China	\$363,481
To Japan	148,028

Total \$511,509

The value is of goods the produce of Canada; the export of goods not the produce of the Dominion having been only \$1,401 worth. These exports were divided between the provinces as follows:

Ontario	\$17,082	\$2,013
Quebec	190,775	187
New Brunswick	385	4,670
Nova Scotia	80,071	nil
British Columbia	65,848	141,159
N. W. Territory	20	nil

The exports consisted of the following articles: Coal to Japan, \$4,573; gold-bearing quartz, nuggets, etc., to China, \$7,050; smoked salmon to Japan, \$6,087; canned ditto to Japan, \$109; to China, \$490; pickled ditto to Japan, \$11,753; to China, \$100; laths to China, \$92; planks and boards to China, \$54,795; to Japan, \$39,102; other lumber to Japan, \$9; horses to China, \$1,800; to Japan, \$200; butter to China, \$627; to Japan, \$576; cheese to China, \$2,118; to Japan, \$1,006; fruit to China, \$25; to Japan, \$48; wheat

flour to China, \$31; to Japan, \$30; oatmeal to China, \$4; seeds to Japan, \$8; trees to Japan, \$8; potatoes to Japan, \$50; books to China, \$230; to Japan, \$7; carts to China, \$408; bicycles to Japan, \$304; clothing to China, \$84; to Japan, \$55; cotton to China, \$201; 627; drugs and chemicals to China, \$121; manufactured fur to Japan, \$15; household effects to China, \$2,130; to Japan, \$326; machinery to Japan, \$150; lamps to China, \$2; whiskey to China, \$400; to Japan, \$394; metals to China, \$20; photographs to Japan, \$25; sugar to Japan, \$78,095; tobacco to China, \$385; to Japan, \$4,070; house furnishings to Japan, \$221; miscellaneous wooden ware to Japan, \$100; non-enumerated articles to China, \$14; to Japan, \$6.

This list is instructive because it shows that our export trade to the Orient is only in its infancy. Most of the items are so small that they must be little more than accidental shipments. It seems as if there ought to be a possibility of building up a very large commerce with China and Japan, but except for a few items, the field is almost unoccupied by Canadian products. We submit this subject as one calling for the most careful consideration of the government of the Dominion.

## TWO RAILWAY PROJECTS.

The attention of the people of Victoria is occupied just now by two railway projects, which possess considerable interest to them. One is a railway to Port Angeles; the other is to the head of the Island. We do not feel in a position to say anything about the Port Angeles project, for we have not been taken into the confidence of its promoters; but all will concede that, if a transcontinental terminus is established at the town across the Straits, the people of Victoria will feel a deep interest therein.

The road to the north end of the Island ought to be urged upon the attention of the Dominion government. It is a project in which Vancouver, New Westminster, Nanaimo and Victoria are interested. If a ferry were put on from Vancouver to Nanaimo, the connection of the former city with the proposed line would be about the same as that of Victoria. Probably the ferry transfer could be made more quickly than a train would run to Victoria, but the difference would be slight. Such a railway would undoubtedly play a highly important part in traffic to the northern gold fields. It would undoubtedly lead to the building up of a considerable town at the northern end of the Island, but so far from being a disadvantage to any of the existing centres of population, it would be quite the reverse.

These two railway projects would work together very well. If a railway is built to Port Angeles and another connecting Victoria with the head of the Island, we may feel confident that all the business from points down the Coast will go north over these lines. The saving of time between any point south of Olympia and any Alaskan or Yukon point would be very considerable, twenty-four hours at least, and probably more.

## RECIPROCITY.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier says that the feeling in Canada is not at present in favor of reciprocity with the United States. A general proposition like this can neither be proved nor disproved. If what the Premier means is that there is not such a general demand for a reciprocal trade arrangement with our neighbors as there used to be, he is correct; but if he intends to convey the impression that the people would not favor an equitable reciprocity treaty, we think he is wrong. How much his failure to persuade the United States commissioners that they should agree to what he deemed proper mutual concessions has contributed to the opinion which he now holds, we cannot say; but a statement of this kind, coming upon the heels of the adjournment of the conference at which reciprocity was discussed, it calculated to create the opinion that the Premier has shaped his opinion to suit the chances of success in any future negotiations. We were under the impression that a part of Sir Wilfrid's business at Quebec and afterwards at Washington was to persuade the United States to enter into some reciprocal trade arrangement. We read his reference in his speech on the Address to Mr. Dingley as indicating that the death of that gentleman interrupted negotiations. Can it be that the whole country was mistaken about these things, and that Sir Wilfrid would not have negotiated a reciprocity treaty if he had been able? Surely he would not have sought to commit Canada to something, which he now says the people do not favor. On the bald proposition Sir Wilfrid may or may not be right; but such a declaration from the leader of a political party that has always advocated reciprocity, coming after the failure of an attempt to secure it, suggests sour grapes.

## THE SMELTING INDUSTRY.

A Spokane despatch attributes to President Hill, of the Great Northern, the intention to do everything in his power to build up Spokane as a smelting headquarters, the idea being to forestall the Canadian Pacific in its efforts to develop that industry in Kootenay. This is a vital matter to British Columbia. It was to prevent as far as it could the carrying out of such a policy, that the Colonist opposed and continues to oppose the granting of a charter to the Kettle River Valley railway.

If British Columbia ores are not smelted in this province, the country will lose much of the prosperity which it ought to derive from the possession of its great mineral wealth. In the present temper of the government and parliament of

Canada, we think it very doubtful if any concessions are granted to railway companies, which can be employed to build up United States cities at the expense of our own. We regret very much that the Victoria Board of Trade has put itself on record as favoring an enterprise designed to strike the province a vital blow.

The world has not been in the habit of looking to the South American republics for an example of enlightened diplomacy; but Chile and Argentina have settled a dispute in thoroughly up-to-date style, and have anticipated any possible results of the Czar's peace conference. They have arranged the boundary line between their respective territories in a satisfactory manner, and in addition have agreed to partially disarm. For this purpose each nation has agreed to sell four warships. This is a novel and highly interesting step.

The report that the Czar's mother is plotting for his dethronement should not be accepted without confirmation. The Dowager Czarina is a sister of the Princess of Wales, and a daughter of the King of Denmark might be expected to have progressive ideas; but such is not her reputation. On the contrary, it has frequently been alleged that her convictions are strongly against anything like a liberal policy for Russia, on the ground that she believes the people to be unfit for self-government.

Mr. Pendray writes the Colonist an interesting letter, which we print this morning. So important do we regard the location of new industries in the city, whereby the weekly pay-roll will be increased, that we are disposed to favor Mr. Pendray's proposition very heartily. It must not be forgotten that on one side, and that the highest, the proposed structure would face the James Bay flats, and therefore not be a menace to anything.

The Toronto Globe says the balance of trade is a perplexing theory. It is not a theory. It is a fallacy. Whether or not a country is prosperous can only be judged from the prosperity of individuals, and the trade returns indicate nothing as to the profit of the individuals carrying on the commercial transactions there recorded.

The Zionist movement, which means the repatriation of the Jews, is taking tangible shape. The establishment of a great financial institution, with a preliminary capital of \$10,000,000 to be increased to \$50,000,000, is a very businesslike arrangement and takes Zionism out of the domain of mere racial enthusiasm.

Mr. Toller writes us a letter regarding harbor improvement. It would be a good thing if others would contribute their views to the elucidation of this highly important matter. Undoubtedly the people are very much more interested in it than at any time since Mr. Sorby made his scheme public.

William K. Vanderbilt is to have \$10,000,000 to start housekeeping with. As his prospective bride, Miss Virginia Fair, has a pittance of \$5,000,000, the young couple ought to manage to struggle along with due economy.

## BY WAY OF VARIETY.

"This really pains me, Willie," said the old gentleman as he picked the boy up and laid him across his knee.

"Well," replied the boy, resignedly, "at least I've never been fool enough to deliberately hurt myself."—Chicago Post.

"They're to be some kind of musical gowns at our church next Wednesday night. I've forgot what they call it."

"No. Recticals is for pianos. Our church has got an organ. I guess it's an organ they're going to have."

He kissed her! She neither drew back nor turned red, and she did not deliver a slap on his ear; He kissed her! No word by the lady was said.

She had ceased to be thrilled—they'd been married a year.

—Chicago News.

"Here's benevolent assimilation for you," as the milkman remarked when he shoved the can under the spout of the pump.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Tom—Why were you so determined to kiss that homely cousin of yours?

Dick—I wanted to establish a precedent. She has two very pretty sisters, you know.—Judge.

"All the world may love a lover," says Catfish; "but that doesn't always include the girl he's in love with, which is the most important."—Philadelphia North American.

"They say marriage is a failure."

"That's a great difference."

"Why?"

"In marriage the wife takes the husband's name, and in a failure the husband takes the wife's name."—Judge.

Artist—What would you charge me to pose for an hour as a wood sett?

Tramp—If I depict how fer off de wood is; but if you want to sketch me as a stone-wall satter, go ahead for a nickel!—Puck.

A mirror could not lie if it wanted to. The glass has nothing to gain by flattery. If the rose of health and plumpness of beauty are leaving your face, your mirror will tell you so. Health is the greatest beauty in the world. When a woman sees the indications of ill-health in the face, she may with almost absolute certainty look for the cause in one or both of two conditions—constipation, and derangement of the organs distinctly feminine. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription will cure permanently and positively any so-called "female complaint." Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets will cure constipation. There is no reason in the world why a woman should not be perfectly healthy. She will gain in health, strength and flesh. Follows and angles will give place to fullness and grace. She will be that noblest and most beautiful of all creation—a perfect woman.

Send 3 cents in one-cent stamps to World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N.Y., and receive Dr. Pierce's 1,008-page "Common Sense Medical Adviser," profusely illustrated.

## Apollinaris

("THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS")

BEWARE OF SUBSTITUTIONS.

SOLE AGENTS: HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY.

## The Canada PAINT Company, Limited.

## SPECIALTIES:

Imperial Floor Paints.  
Ship Varnishes.  
Pure Prepared Paints.  
"Elephant White"  
Lead.  
Superfine Coach Colors.  
Turpentine.  
Linseed Oil.  
Lamp Black.  
Ultramarine Blue.  
Tube Colors.  
Liquid Coach Colors.  
Bicycle Enamel.  
Boat Varnish.  
Bronze.  
Golden Ochre.  
Chrome Yellow.  
Madders.  
Granite.  
Window Blind Green.  
Domestic Colors.  
Painting Colors.  
Liquid Paints.  
Yellow Ochre.

## SPECIAL NOTICE!

Although we are in the midst of a very heavy spring trade we take this opportunity of reminding you that stocks will occasionally run short in these days of quick turn-overs, and that sorting up orders, large or small, will receive prompt attention and are shipped quickly.

Please note that the shipping facilities of The Canada Paint Company, Victoria, are not surpassed by any corporation on this continent, and no finer Varnishes, Paints and Colors are made anywhere than the goods we offer.

Our trade is increasing in all departments, and we again cordially thank you for your liberal support.

Yours faithfully,

The Canada Paint Co., Ltd.

Manufacturers: Victoria, Toronto, Montreal.

## SPECIALTIES:

Copper Paint.  
Glue.  
Zinc.  
Stains.  
Paris Green.  
Sulphur Stone.  
Putty.  
Red Lead.  
Rooding Paint.  
Burnt Umber.  
Raw Umber.  
Burnt Sienna.  
Raw Sienna.  
Sulphur.  
Coach Varnish.  
House Varnish.  
Driers.  
Gold Size Japan.  
Top Dressing.  
Shingle Stains.  
Smoths.  
Store Pipe Varnish.  
Zinc.  
Whiting.  
Vermillion.  
Gold Leaf.

For Easter, 1899

Hats for Easter  
Gloves and Neckwear

Cheap Suits for Boys

ARTHUR HOLMES, 78 Yates St. Corner Broad

## THE PACIFIC CABLE.

From the Montreal Star.  
The Toronto Globe, referring to the promptitude of the United States in dealing with the question of a Pacific cable to connect Hawaii and the Philippines with the United States contrasts it with the tardiness of Canada, Australia and Great Britain. These countries, it says, have talked about a Pacific cable for years, have recognized its necessity, have called for tenders and found the cost less than was anticipated, and yet so far have done nothing.

Well, who is to blame for the delay? The Pacific cable project was a distinctly Canadian idea. First advocated by Sir Sandford Fleming, it was soon approved by the Conservative government, but Canada could not be expected to construct it alone, and the difficulty was to secure the co-operation of the Australian colonies, which were in the first place very indifferent about it.

As a result of Sir Mackenzie Bowell's visit to the Colonist and the Colonial conference at Ottawa, which followed, the Australians were persuaded to give their approval to the project, and it was agreed that Canada should ask for tenders to ascertain the cost of it, the understanding being that Canada should pay one-third the cost, the Australian colonies one-third and Great Britain should be asked to pay the remaining one-third.

The Conservative government promptly called for tenders, and it was found that the cost of laying a cable from Vancouver to Faunau Island, Fiji, Norfolk Island, Queensland and New Zealand, and keeping it in repair for the next ten years, would be from \$1,500,000 to \$1,800,000, considerably less than had been supposed. At the outside the total cost would be less than \$9,000,000, the interest upon which would be less than \$900,000 per year. But Sir Sandford Fleming and others who have made a thorough study of the question consider that it would cost the country nothing, as the business would be more than sufficient to pay working expenses, cost of repairs and interest upon the cost of construction.

If the Conservatives had remained in power there is no doubt that the Pacific cable would have been paid for by Canada. It is not already laid. Unfortunately the Laurier administration rejected the Conservative cable policy in the same way that they rejected the Conservative arrangements for a fast Atlantic line, taking the ground that the cable was of comparatively little importance to Canada, and that the Australian colonies should pay a larger share of the cost of it than Canada. The Australians regarded this as a breach of faith, and were indignant at the meanness of Canada. They argued that Canada had first proposed the project, that the Dominion would be the centre of communication and that Canada is more populous and more wealthy than the Australasian colonies, but these arguments did not move the Laurier government, which did not wish to carry out a great Conservative project that would make Canada the centre of the Empire. Finally the Australians refused to pay for the cable, and the cost, but our government still delays.

No longer than the 28th of December, 1898, the Toronto Globe, in a long editorial, threw cold water on the project, and intimated that it would be better to let the Americans construct a Pacific cable to Australia, which deplored Canadian business men could make use of. "One mercurial business man," said the Globe, "has been a great railway corporation," said the Globe, "and when it carries goods at cut rates for their competitors across the border they are inclined to grumble. If they could have commercial messages despatched by cable laid by the American taxpayers there would be a measure of compensation in it. It is only when writing essays or making speeches that these things are regarded from the standpoint of military or naval strategy. In calmer moments our merchants estimate the balance of loss and gain, and send their goods by American railways and their cables by American wires, leaving out the slightest consideration." So said the Globe less than three months ago, but now it is dwelling upon the importance of Canada and the Empire of setting direct cable communication with Australia. It looks as if the Laurier government, having failed in all their own projects, have decided to take up the Conservative cable project which they at first rejected as of little importance to Canada.

Cyclists in Denmark are forbidden by law to ride faster than the speed of a can of sardines to which they are attached.

According to the state auditor of Ohio the number of saloons in that state decreased 206 during 1898.

## OAK HALL



New Spring Goods arriving almost every day.

We have a beautiful line of these nobbie little Brownie Suits from \$2.50 to \$4.50 sizes 21 to 27 inches.

Boys' Knicker Pants, 25 cents per pair all sizes.

Boys' good strong Corduroy Pants \$1.00 Remember our address

37 JOHNSON STREET

McCandless Bros.



Baby Carriages and Go Carts The newest models

A great variety of Styles.

Ingrain Wall Papers

With beautiful borders and Ceilings to match.

Also a select line of

Hall, Dining Room, and Reception Room PAPERS

WEILER BROS.,

51 to 55 Fort St.

Write for Wall Paper Samples.



## Why it Never Loses Shape

The invisible Staying is its Bone and Muscle. Best cloths Stretch and Bag from weight in pockets, moisture, wear and tear.

Stout linen strips Brace and Bind every pocket, in "Fit-Reform" coats, resisting strain and swinging weight direct from shoulders.

Soft finished shrunken canvas interlines the fronts being moulded round by the needle (not merely pressed) into form of chest and shoulders.

A linen tape stitched short along edge of coat gives inward curve of best tailored garments.

No cheap "Custom-Made," nor other "Ready-Made" has these hidden merits of "Fit-Reform."

Brand and Maker's price sewn in left breast pocket. \$10.00, 12.00, 15.00, 18.00, 20.00 per suit.

## Allen's Fit-Reform Wardrobe,

WILL OPEN AT

73 Government Street

ABOUT FIRST WEEK IN APRIL

Sole Controllers for Victoria.

## SHOE EMPORIUM

(Late Erskine's.)

## 1899 BICYCLE SHOES

FOR

LADIES, GENTS and BOYS

In Black and Colored Kid, Reindeer and Canvas

Largest Assortment in the City.

## SHOE EMPORIUM

Corner Government and Johnson Sts.

## FURNISHED OFFICES

.....HOUSE-KEEPING ROOMS

Every convenience as well as most reasonable rent in The Williams Building, 28 Broad street. Apply to either Mr. Robert Day, agent, 42 Fort street, or to the owner, R. T. Williams.

## NOTICE.

The partnership hitherto existing between Thomas Ellis and Alfred H. Wade, both of Penitence, B. C., and trading in same place, is dissolved. Mr. Wade having bought out Mr. Ellis' interest. The business will be carried on as usual, and all debts due by the firm will be paid by Mr. Wade.

ALFRED H. WADE.

Penitence, B. C., March 23, 1899.

## B.C. Pottery Co. Ltd.

22 1/2 Pandora St., Victoria

Manufacturers of....  
Sewer Pipe and Connections, Fire Bricks, Pressed Bricks, Flower Pots &c

WHY Buy Cheap Grades of Bicycles, when you can get the best for the same prices? \* \* \*

VICTORS, - - \$55.00  
\* STEARNS, - - \$50.00 \*  
IMPERIAL, - - \$40.00

JOHN BARNESLEY & CO., AGENTS.  
119 Government St.,  
Also Agents for Taylor's Fire-Proof Safes.

## Merchants' Bank of Halifax

INCORPORATED 1869.

Capital paid up - - \$1,500,000  
Reserve - - - - - 1,250,000

Branches of this Bank are now Established at . . .

## ATLIN and BENNETT

Drafts issued and money transferred.  
A general banking business transacted.  
Gold dust assayed and purchased.

G. A. TAYLOR,  
Manager Victoria Branch

## J. F. FOULKES &amp; CO.

STOCKBROKERS,  
REAL ESTATE,  
and INSURANCE  
AGENTS.....

Rents and Interest collected.

35 Fort St., Victoria, B. C.



## For Easter



Business Suits, \$5, 6.25, 7.50, \$10  
Boys 2-piece Suits \$1, 1.50, 1.75, \$2  
" 3 " \$3.25, 3.75, 4.25, \$5  
30 Cases Just Received.  
HATS, CAPS, GLOVES, TIES.  
**B. WILLIAMS & CO.**  
Clothiers, Hatters and Outfitters  
Klondike Outfits, Half Price  
.. 97 JOHNSON STREET

### Fine Building Lot

Good Location.  
\$500.00  
**HEISTERMAN & CO.**

### THE LOCAL NEWS.

Use Blue Ribbon Baking Powder.  
Look for blue label cigars.  
Demand blue label cigars.  
Boycott non-union cigars.  
Majestic Ranges at Cheapside.  
Smoke union-made cigars.  
Carpenters' Tools at Cheapside.  
Bass' XXXX on draught at the Occidental.  
Dominion bicycles, \$40, at Geo. C. Hinton & Co.'s.

See the "Perfect" chainless bicycles—ladies' and gents'—at Hinton's.

If you have beauty,  
I will take it—  
If you have none  
I will make it.  
Savannah, Photo.

McClary's famous steel ranges and stoves at Clark & Pearson's.

Adelina Patti Cream for beautifying the complexion. Face steaming, massage and scalp treatment, etc., etc., at Mrs. C. Koshe, sole agent for Danderine, the only hair renewer.

Stylish American and English Sailors at the Sterling, 88 Yates street.

Drink "Hondt," purest and best of Ceylon teas.

The largest stock of fishing tackle in the city just received direct from England at Henry Short & Sons', 72 Douglas street. Established 1862.

Angus McLeod, champion of Canada, won during season 1898 26 firsts, 4 seconds, 3 thirds. He also holds all records from one mile up to thirty. Won on a 100-gear E. & D. J. L. Beckwith, agent, 40 Johnson street.

Now is the time for Easter Cards. Prayer and Hymn Books, Bibles and other Easter gifts. Come and see the nice line we have of these goods. The Victoria Book and Stationery Co. (late Jamieson's).

Special lines in Art Cretones and Muslins at Veiler Bros'. Also an elegant range of Satens.

New Wall Papers for spring trade—some things special in Ingrains. Veiler Bros.

## WE GUARANTEE

PURITY AND ACCURACY  
in compounding  
physicians prescriptions.  
Hall & Co., Dispensing  
Chemists,  
Corner York and Douglas Streets.

Pythians to Dance.—The next in the series of dances given under the auspices of the order at Pythian castle is set for Wednesday evening of this coming week. A large number of invitations have been issued.

Had a Jolly Time.—Owing to to-day being Good Friday, the usual weekly dance at Work Point barracks was enjoyed by some 60 couples on Wednesday. Instead of this evening—the Lombard orchestra furnishing the music.

Started Well.—The sale of seats for the opera "Iolanthe" to be presented by amateurs on Monday and Tuesday evenings opened yesterday and before evening the box seats for each evening were well filled. There is every indication that there will be crowded houses at both performances.

Thought Better of It.—There was but one case—and that a comparatively unimportant one—in the city police court yesterday, Harry D. Davidson, a Toronto traveller, appearing on remand from the previous day, for an infraction of the revenue by-law. He asked for a further adjournment to secure counsel, which was granted, but subsequently appeared at the police station to pay the \$50 license fee and costs. He had evidently found a lawyer and received sound advice.

More Improvements.—In addition to their big contract to install an electrical plant in the Extension mine for Messrs. Dunsmuir, Messrs. G. C. Hinton & Co. of this city have a contract from the same firm to improve the plant in the Union mines, Comox. This latter contract will cause an expenditure of \$8,000. It may not be generally known that the Vancouver Island mine owners were among the first to use electric locomotives in their mines, the engines built for the New Vancouver Coal Company being the first in use in Canada. Electricity for lighting and motive power is also being largely used in the precious metals mines of the province.

The Easter Vacation.—To-day being a public holiday, even the members of the civil service are permitted to enjoy a rest, with their friends of the courts. In the past the rule has been to give a clear vacation until Easter Tuesday. This arrangement does not suit the new government, however, and the clerks will in consequence be found on duty at the government offices until 1 o'clock to-morrow—a fact of which many a poor trout has reason to give thanks. The banks and civic offices will of course take the usual Easter vacation, the council meeting being held on Tuesday instead of Monday evening; and the school children, dismissed from their studies yesterday, will not re-assemble until the 10th of April, so that the teachers may attend the provincial convention to be held here in the interim.

Quite a Revenue.—The sailors of merchant ships who caused a disturbance at Esquimalt a few days ago appeared before Magistrate Hail yesterday in the provincial police court and were fined in the aggregate \$65.80, of which \$6.35 was for costs. It is not generally the case that costs are worked down to such fine figures as these but in this case it was caused by car fares to and from Esquimalt, the sum total B. Johnson, H. McKenzie, A. Bellow, F. Akel and D. McKinnon contributed \$5 and \$3.05 costs each for causing a disturbance; and W. Hasselmont was fined similar amounts for the same offence; \$7.50 for causing a disturbance on a second occasion and \$10 for carrying a sheath knife. In default of payment the first named will have to spend 15 days each in gaol and Hasselmont 50 days.

Port Townsend Modesty.—The limitless, unbounded and superlatively vivid imagination of the Port Townsend special correspondent has for years been regarded as the standard of qualification for the highest places in the "Lions' Club." Lately Port Townsend specials have been looked upon with suspicion by all the big dailies, and hence the Townsend list has been forced to sit in the back of the local paper, the Call. Naturally the recent success of the Vancouver fakir has been gail and wormwood to his Townsend brother, who with a determination to retain his laurels, now gives the world the following: "Capt. L. B. Hastings, of Port Townsend, is fast coming to the conclusion that he was not born under a lucky star, and in confirmation of that decision submits a recent 'flyer' he took in a mining proposition across the border. In partnership with ex-collector Saunders and ex-postmaster George C. McNamara, Capt. Hastings a year ago bonded a piece of mining property at Alberni. After holding it for some time, the trio disposed of it at a loss, receiving a paltry \$1,000 for the claim. Yesterday the identical property was disposed of to a British syndicate by the man who bought it from the local company, and he received \$30,000,000 spot cash for the same." The paltry detail of giving a name to the claim sold for one hundred and fifty millions in cash was deemed unworthy of attention by the writer. The name of the West Coast Monte Cristo is also withheld, possibly to save him the annoyance of calls from book agents or church social committees.

Will Not Retire.—Mr. J. C. Voss will not absolutely dispose of the Hotel Victoria, the negotiations in progress being only for the sale of an interest.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. Ask druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25 c. The genuine has L. B. Q. on each tablet.

## PRELIMINARY REPORTS

Meeting of the Committee Appointed to Investigate the Sorby Harbor Scheme.

Sub-Committees Present Their First Reports—Engineer Communicated With.

Preliminary verbal reports from each of the sub-committees were presented to a meeting of the general committee investigating Mr. Sorby's harbor improvement scheme, over which the Mayor presided at the City hall yesterday. The sub-committees gave an abstract of what they have already accomplished, promising full and formal reports when their labors shall have been completed, and an adjournment was taken sine die. Yesterday's meeting was attended by Messrs. G. H. Burns, Ald. MacGregor, B. W. Pearce, T. B. Hall, C. A. Holland, Capt. J. G. Cox and C. F. Todd, the last named replacing Mr. A. G. McCandless upon the committee.

Speaking for the sub-committee on revenue, Capt. J. G. Cox intimated that Mr. Sorby's estimate appeared under rather than above the actual—his calculations being based upon a total of 133,000 tons of freight handled at all the city wharves, while thus far the committee had had reported to them 121,450 tons. Porter's and one other wharf not being included. Requests had been made for information from Vancouver, Seattle, Tacoma, and other points as to the wharfage charges on merchandise, but the replies had not yet been received.

As to the engineering features of the plan, Mr. Pearce reported that his committee had after consultation with Mr. Sorby, written to Mr. Roy of New Westminster, the resident engineer of the Dominion government, asking it—with the consent of the minister—he would be willing to undertake an expert investigation of the entire project. The minister of public works had also been communicated with, as to whether he would consent to Mr. Roy's services being obtained; and Mr. John Kennedy, C.E., harbor master of Montreal, had been asked to name the honorarium for which he would visit Victoria and make a report of the same nature.

Mr. C. A. Holland, for the sub-committee on real estate, suggested that Mr. Sorby's values of a real estate be checked with the assessment roll—which the Mayor promised he would do—and asked if it came within the scope of their duty to ascertain the amount of compensation that could be claimed by those whose business would be interfered with during construction. An affirmative reply was given and a long discussion ensued as to the effect of construction work on the Sayward and Taylor mills. Mr. Sorby having declared that carrying out the contemplated harbor improvements would necessitate the suspension of all business for a year at least.

Mr. Sorby held that while Mr. Sayward would be obliged to suffer a temporary loss of business, the subsequent increased advantages would more than compensate him, some sacrifices entailing upon all citizens.

Another point touched upon by Mr. Holland was that it appeared to the sub-committee that Mr. Sorby had underestimated the loss in taxes on land which in carrying out the scheme would be taken over by the city. It had been put down at \$11,000 originally, but at the suggestion of the sub-committee had been increased to \$24,000.

Mr. Sorby informed the general committee that he had received a letter from Howard Bostock, M.P., containing an assurance of that gentleman's sympathy and support. He had also received a most encouraging letter from Mr. S. M. Robins of the New Vancouver Coal Co., and had been given a personal promise by Mr. James Dunsmuir that he would render the project any assistance in his power.

The discussion was purely preliminary and informal, but it kept the committee steadily engaged from 10 until noon.

### SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Full Court Met Yesterday and Will Meet Again on April 10.

There was a special sitting of the Full court yesterday to hear the appeal of the plaintiffs in the case of the E. & N. Railway Co. vs. the New Vancouver Coal Co., against the decision of Mr. Justice Giesbrecht in favor of the latter company, to answer certain interrogatories. Justices Walkem, Drake and Martin presided. The argument was chiefly on the question asking Mr. Robins under what license, grant, conveyance or lease did his company claim to be entitled to the coal under the sea opposite the New Vancouver townsite, and to give the names of the persons from whom they received that license or authority.

The defendants objected to answering the question, on the ground that the plaintiffs sought to get at the evidence on which they would rely at the trial, whereas all they were entitled to know was the nature of the evidence, which was fully set out in the statement of defence. In this statement the defendants claim title by prescription, and rely on certain documents.

After argument the question was framed thus: "On what right or title other than those specifically set out in paragraphs 7, 8, 9 and 10 of the statement of defence do the defendants rely?"

Costs of the appeal and the proceedings below were made costs in the cause. Messrs. H. D. Heineken, Q. C., and Gordon Hunter for defendants (appellants); and Messrs. L. P. Duff and A. P. Luxton for plaintiffs (respondents).

Another special session of the Full court has been set for April 7, to hear the appeal of the plaintiffs in the Iron Mask vs. Centre Star, from the order of Mr. Justice Martin refusing to grant a jury trial.

Progressive Natives.—That the Indians of British Columbia have been taught to look after themselves to a large extent is shown by the fine farms which they have cultivated and the other industries in which they are engaged. At a number of the Coast settlements small saw-mills have been built by the natives but the Kispok Indians of the upper Skeena valley are going into lumber cutting on a larger scale and have applied to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works through Mr. R. E. Loring, Indian agent, for permission to record 272 inches of water from Alipach creek for motive power for a mill.

Life of a tire is in case of repair. G. & J. TIRES

## THE WHITE HOUSE

# Spring Opening

# ==NOW ON.

## Delta Farming Lands

### FOR SALE

Six separate pieces of land fronting on Canoe Pass, at present under cultivation and ready for crop, varying in size from 14½ to 55 acres. These properties are thoroughly dyked and drained, and are the richest and most productive kind of Delta land; also different farming properties throughout the Delta of the Fraser.

Plans and full particulars can be obtained from

**PEMBERTON & SON, Victoria, B. C.**

**MANTELS, GRATES, and TILES,**

Complete Fireplace Outfits in Latest Designs always on hand. An inspection invited. Call and see them at cor. Langley and Courtney sts. Near Post Office.

Agent for..... **LUXFER PRISMS.** **W. J. ANDERSON**

**Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway**

## EASTER EXCURSION

Trains will Leave Victoria, as follows:—

FRIDAY, March 31st, 9:00 a.m. and 4:35 p.m.  
SATURDAY, April 1st, 9:00 a.m. and 4:35 p.m.  
SUNDAY, April 2nd, 8:00 a.m. and 2:00 p.m.  
MONDAY, April 3rd, 9:00 a.m. and 4:35 p.m.

**Excursion Tickets on Sale to All Stations good to Return Until April 3rd.**

George L. Courtney, Traffic Manager.

### LETTER FROM ATLIN.

A Victorian Writes of the Conditions in the New Gold Fields.

In a letter to a friend in this city dated at Atlin City on March 9, Fred E. Clement says: "I have not had a chance to write you before because we have not had any mail service here, but now we are promised mail twice a week. I landed in Skagway on February 19 and it was the coldest day of the winter, 6 below zero. Log Cabin is quite a lively place, built up of tents and a few log houses and a population of three or four hundred. There is no work here but driving teams for the freighting companies and I think they have all the men they want. I walked to Atlin in three days, a distance of 65 miles. Atlin is growing nicely and several buildings are going up and tents every day. There are three or four hotels and other public buildings. Board is away up and work is scarce, but wages are from \$5 to \$7 per day. There are lots of Victoria people up here in business of all kinds. I was up Pine creek and found everything staked up two or three times over. There must be over a thousand claims staked. The snow is so deep that we cannot prospect and I am waiting till it gets warmer and then I am going out to try my luck. There are lots of claims staked that cannot be held. It is from 20 to 50 below zero here every night and about zero through the day. There are four saw mills here but only two of them are running while the others are just getting ready. The trails are all good but with a few warm days they would be very soft."

Spring tiredness is due to an impoverished condition of the blood and is cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, which enriches the blood.

Good Talent Secured.—It is a foregone conclusion that St. John's church will again be crowded next Sunday (Easter) evening, the ladies having decided to decorate the sacred edifice as in years gone by, and Mr. A. Longfield promising an after-evening recital, at which he will be assisted by Mrs. Belyea, Miss Goodwin, Miss Jameson, Miss A. Stoddart, Dr. Herman Robertson and Mr. J. G. Brown.

The Spring Assizes.—By authority of the legislation of last session, the government has arranged an assize schedule for the spring as follows: Victoria, April 11; New Westminster, April 12; Vancouver, April 18; Nanaimo, April 18; Vernon, April 20; Kamloops, April 25; Nelson, April 30. The Pennek case is the only one of importance set for hearing in this city, and the session of the court will probably not last longer than one or two days. The hearing of the serious charge preferred by Theodore Droob against J. G. Young is to be before a Supreme court judge under the Speedy Trials act, on the 4th of April—next Tuesday.

A Band of Mercy.—The little folk of the Victoria West public school were organized yesterday afternoon before dispersing for the Easter holidays, into a Band of Mercy—the juvenile branch of the S. P. C. K. A. I. Rural Dean Barber, the organizer, was assisted by Revs. D. MacLachlan and J. P. D. Knox, also of the western suburb, and monthly meetings of the band were arranged for. The little folk would have had a first case to report and prosecute had they been on Pandora street, near the city hall, at the time they were in session. The treatment of a number of lambs at the place and time referred to called for vigorous protest—if not more.

**NOLTE**

GLASSES ADJUSTED. 37 EYES TESTED FREE.

**FORT ST.**

## HOT BUNS

From our own bake ovens, not the kind you usually buy, but the kind you'd make yourself if you had the time, while the currants have been put in in generous handfuls, not thrown through the keyhole.

**D. R. POTTINGER'S**  
Ideal Provision Store, 72 Yates St.,  
Between Government and Broad.

**BOYS' BOYS'**

**Spring**

**...CLOTHING**

**READY**

If you're proud of your boy, you will have him as well dressed as any other boy in his "set." You owe it to him to dress him as well as you can. To dress him best is to equip him with clothing of the right sort and style—the kind we sell.

Boys' Brown Suits, Sailor Collars, \$3 50  
Boys' 2 pc Tweed Suits well-made \$2 50  
Boys' 3 pc Fine Tweed Suits,  
Extra Special ..... \$4 50

Easter Styles are Now Ready,

**W. G. Cameron,**

The Acknowledged Cheapest Cash Clothier in Victoria, 55 Johnson Street.

A Mistake in an Initial.—In order that Mr. E. W. Bradley, Victoria's assistant city clerk, may enjoy a respite from the shower of congratulations that yesterday were coming his way though undesired, it may be stated that the gentleman who took unto himself a wife with the kind assistance of Rev. Dr. Campbell on Wednesday evening, was another Mr. Bradley. The happy bridegroom's initials are E. W., not E. W., and the lady of his choice Miss M. C. Copeland. The ceremony was performed at the First Presbyterian manse, the bride being attended by her sister, Mrs. Oliver, and the groom supported by Mr. C. E. Copeland, a brother of the bride.

Funeral of Mr. Jay.—A very large number of citizens yesterday attended the funeral of George Jay, which took place from his late residence, Cook street, and later from St. Barnabas church. There was a great profusion of floral offerings, marks of the esteem in which the deceased was held. Rev. J. H. Miller conducted the services at the church and graveside. The pallbearers were Mayor Redfern, Alexander Wilson, E. E. Bilbinger, Charles Kent, E. E. Wootton and H. B. W. Alkman.

## THE WESTSIDE

# EASTER OFFERINGS

There are so many items—all new, all pretty—clamoring for mention that the advertiser finds it difficult to decide which of them shall "get their names in the papers." Printers' ink can do but little justice to a showing such as this. We will simply mention a few of the many attractions.



PIERRIN'S KID GLOVES—all the new shades.  
HANDSOME COSTUME PIECES—some special novelties greatly admired.  
SPRING DRESS GOODS—all the fashionable styles.  
BLOUSE SILKS—a most exquisite collection.  
NOVELTY BLOUSES, GRASS SUITS AND DUCK SUITS, DENIM SKIRTS AND SILK SKIRTS—New York's latest creations.  
NEW SPRING WASH GOODS—a large number of advanced styles.

We will be pleased to have you call and inspect our stock.  
**The Hutcheson Company, Ltd.**

*Latest from Klondyke*

*Unanimous decision at Miners' convention*

*After examination of many Outfits*

*we find that the best goods for least money came from the*

*Old Reliable Clothing House*

*of W. J. Wilson, Victoria B.C.*



**E. G. PRIOR & CO.**

LIMITED LIABILITY

Cor. Government and Johnson Sts. VICTORIA, and

Hastings Street, : Vancouver

**Iron, Steel, Hardware;**

Wagons and Vehicles

Miners' and Loggers' Supplies

**Agricultural Implements.**

**Massey-Harris Bicycles**  
\$55.00

## Ride a "MONARCH"

See them at the OLYMPIC CYCLERY: .....and Keep in Front.

T. G. MOODY, Jr., Manager.

## GRAND OPENING....

NEW STOCK  
NEW STORE  
NEW PRICES.

PIANOS, ORGANS, MUSIC and  
...Musical Instruments of Every description

On MONDAY, March 27th

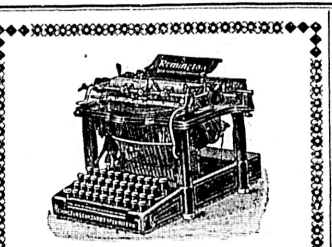
**FLETCHER BROS.,** 93 Government Street,  
2 doors from B.C. Marke,

**"FOUR CROWN"**

**Scotch Whisky**

AGENTS

**TURNER, BEETON & CO**



**The REMINGTON**

is the standard of the world.

So called improvements found on other machines have been tried by the Remington makers, and discarded as useless.

Buy the best Typewriter on the market, and you buy the Remington.

**M. W. WAITT & CO.,**  
Local Dealers : 60 Government St.

GET YOUR BICYCLES OVERHAULED, CLEANED and ENAMELED.

BEST WORKMANSHIP GUARANTEED

At the I.X.L. CYCLERY

65 Yates Street, Opp. Fire Hall.

**J. N. S. WILLIAMS,**

ENGINEER

Is prepared to supply and erect in working order

Mining, Milling and Metallurgical Machinery by the best makers. Hand, power and diamond rock drills a specialty. Office, No. 14 Board of Trade Bldg., Victoria. P.O. Box 641.

## THE BIG

# "4"

Chainless - \$80.  
Perfect - \$60.  
Garden City - \$50.  
Dominion - \$40.

**G. C. HINTON & CO.**

62 Government St.

Returning to Dawson.—Mr. J. Rosenberger leaves by the Cottage City on Saturday morning on his return to Dawson. He is taking in a stock of dry goods to replace the stock he lost in the first big fire in the Klondike metropolis.



There is no part of our business which does not receive its full share of attention, and the stock of Drugs, Medicines and Toilet Goods we carry are of prime quality and freshness. Our prescription department, however, is considered the most important, and the utmost care is exercised in compounding and filling orders.

The purity of the drugs used and accuracy in measuring and weighing ensure perfect results.

**G. H. BOWES Chemist**

Tel. 425. 100 Gov't St., near Yates St.



## OFFICE BY HYPOCRISY

Mr. Foster's Seathing Exposure of False Pretences of Liberals in Opposition.

Shouted for Economy and Squander Millions—Free Trade Cry Totally Abandoned.

Buccoed Prohibitionists With Loaded Dice at Cost of a Million to the Country.

In the debate on the address in reply to the speech from the throne in the House of Commons at Ottawa, Hon. G. E. Foster followed the Premier. Mr. Foster ventured to say that his right honorable friend would have consulted the dignity of his position, and that of his party better if he had replied to the speech of Sir Charles Tupper in the spirit in which it was made. (Hear, hear.) He was sorry to say that Sir Wilfrid Laurier seemed to think that his duty to the house and the country was to indulge in personal diatribe. In that he was quite mistaken. The personal was not an issue in the house, neither was a personal issue raised last night. Quite the reverse. The issue raised was that between the parties, the issue on broad questions of policy and administration, and those issues were stated calmly and forcibly, and at no greater length than they deserved, by the leader of the opposition. Five hours was a considerable length of time, but not by any means sufficient to properly go over and expose to public view the follies of the honorable gentleman who sat on the treasury benches and played with principles just as easily and thoughtlessly as they played on public credulity. (Hear, hear.) Five hours was but a small portion of time to devote to the inconsistency of honorable gentlemen opposed to a public man, and which they proposed to escape from by a torrent of personal abuse. When Sir Wilfrid Laurier undertook to answer the challenge of Sir Charles Tupper as to what he had done for the country, how long did he take to do it? He did it in about 15 minutes. He said in the first place that when he came into power in this country, he found the country with reference to a question which included in its questions of race and creed, with all the dangers that applied to questions of that kind, that he remedied it—remedied it by relegating it to the provinces. By this method Sir Wilfrid declared that he had settled this question. Mr. Fitzpatrick declared within very recent years that the question was not settled, and the solicitor-general and Sir Wilfrid were members of the same cabinet and government which was supposed to have solidarity.

BLUNDERED INTO IT. He declared that he had brought preferential trade—the real preferential trade—but when he came down to the house with his first resolutions upon the tariff, the minister of trade and commerce had said they had no intention of changing the policy of the government, to have preferential trade with Great Britain at all. Why had we preferential trade with Great Britain to-day, and for Great Britain and some of her colonies alone? Because honorable gentlemen blundered into it, and for the reason that no other line of policy was in the mind of Sir Wilfrid Laurier when he said that now the policy of the government was to be, not Canada for the Canadians, but all the world for Canadians—to trade with all the world, and to give all those countries that would give to us favoring tariffs and favored treatment to the countries that would give the policy which they laid down in their own countries, knowing what they desired to accomplish.

His honorable friend said that the Conservatives took credit for having abrogated the treaties with Belgium and with Germany. As he read the history of those negotiations, and the history which preceded those negotiations, which resulted in the denunciation of the treaties, the matter of working up to that result had been a matter of many years. It was always the case that things which were and had been long established required time in order to disestablish or to abrogate them. There always must be a long and arduous process of agitation, of preparation of public sentiment, and of conveying that public sentiment to the authorities. That process had been going on with reference to these treaties for 20 years started long ago, and persistently held to by the government of the Dominion of Canada, whilst his honorable friend was in opposition. It was too much honor for Sir Wilfrid Laurier to take for himself or for the Canadian government all the credit of having abrogated these treaties. The treaties were abrogated by a process which was common in removing abuses or in making changes in public benefit, whether they were in the higher matter of international politics or in the somewhat lower plane of local or provincial politics.

NO PREFERENCE TO CANADA. The present arrangement was preferential trade, partly; that is, Canada has given a trade to Great Britain, but Britain has given no preference to Canada. When Sir Wilfrid Laurier went over to Great Britain, at Liverpool, at London, and everywhere, he decided to go back upon the pledge he had made to the people of this country in favor of a mutual preferential trade and the simple one-sided preferential trade. His preferential trade had not been successful in diverting the current of trade between Canada and the United States. It had not been successful in developing beyond natural causes, to an appreciable extent, the trade between Great Britain and our country. As far as our export trade was concerned, it had had no appreciable effect. His honorable friend knew that for the last eight or ten years before he came into office that current of trade had been widening and deepening and broadening in this country towards Great Britain, and that it was growing in tremendous and increasing volume year after year. If they took away the discount for heightened increase of production which was continually going on in this country, the increase which had taken place since he came into power owing to the preferential advantage which he had given Great Britain was unappreciable in any degree.

PENNY POSTAGE. The honorable gentleman said they had established a penny postage throughout the Empire. He was quite willing to let the presentation of that case by his honorable friend, (Sir Charles Tupper) stand before the country, along with the presentation which was made by the right honorable gentleman this afternoon. His honorable friend, the postmaster-general (Mr. Mulock), was entitled to all the credit that fairly belonged to him, but what his honorable friend, (Sir Charles Tupper) was speaking against, and what they had the right to speak against, was that the prime minister should take the whole credit of this for the postmaster-general alone, when it was really due to long and patient efforts culminated at this time and aided by the postmaster-general. The prime minister

declared that he was not in favor of and would not move a resolution for penny postage at a certain time, because he was not aware of the condition of things, financial and otherwise, in the postoffice department, but that the postmaster-general showed him that \$781,000 of a deficit had been turned into a deficit of \$50,000 in a single year, then the right honorable gentleman became a convert to the penny postage, and he was quite in favor of it. Mr. Foster begged leave to say this, that by no system proper, accounting could be made of the postoffice department, and that the postmaster-general showed that the deficit for any one year of \$781,000 was turned into a deficit of simply \$50,000. But his honorable friend had nothing to say with regard to another most notable decrease in the postal burdens of this country made by the government, namely, the decrease when, by an enactment in parliament, and without blowing his own trumpet to any large extent, that he knew of, he actually gave to the people of this country the right to send one ounce at the same rate at which they had formerly sent half an ounce, and thereby cut into half for the benefit of a large number of people of the country of the postal rate they had formerly to pay.

BOON TO CERTAIN CLASSES. Just as the government blundered in the preferential trade, they blundered in the penny postage, because the first idea was to have a three-cent rate. That was the basis on which he started and on which his colleagues, if he consulted them, proceeded. Blunder succeeded blunder, and at last the government changed the two-cent instead of the three-cent rate.

As regarded the great advantages of this penny postage, there might be differences of opinion. For his own part he had no doubt at all that it was a grateful thing to a good many people, and that it was a boon to the poorer classes of the large proportion of the people of this country in any sense of the term.

Mr. Davis—It is no boon to the farmer. Mr. Foster, continuing, said it was a boon to certain classes, and to give them this boon, which their business might very well have caused the poorer classes of this country had to face the deficit that resulted and pay it out of the taxes.

## REFORMING THE TARIFF.

The next thing his hon. friend said they did was to reform the tariff, and to reform it to the great satisfaction of the people at large, and to the great majority, at least. But, was his hon. friend explicit enough when he thought the only duty he had consistent with his promises was to reform the tariff in the way in which he had done it? This was a matter which involved the good faith of public men; it was a matter which involved truth and honesty in high places; it was a matter which involved the demoralization of ennobling of the public life of Canada, and he laid it to the charge of his right hon. friend and the gentlemen who sat with him that they had been guilty in this respect of setting into operation in this country a malignant influence, the worst of which was the demoralization which was eating down into honest and straightforward principle in all ranks of society. (Cheers.) Mr. Foster next devoted a few minutes to giving an account of Edward Blake's method of dealing with tariff questions, pointing out that Mr. Blake had declared within very recent years that the tariff could not be greatly changed. Mr. Foster contrasted this declaration with the declarations made by Liberals before the last elections. They had promised to sweep away every vestige of protectionism, but had been careful to do nothing of the kind. In 1891 the percentage of duties on the kind for home consumption was 30.28, in 1894 it was 30.87, in 1895 it was 30.87 per cent., and in 1896 it was 30.70 per cent. Now, in 1897, the first year of the present administration, but before their tariff had come into operation, it was 30.04 per cent. That was to say, in 1897 there was an allowance of 1.83 per cent. upon imports for home consumption of exactly 3.100 of 1 per cent. The year 1898 came and the percentage was 29.43. Seven months of the present year 1899 had passed, and in those seven months the percentage had been 28.89 per cent. What were the gains? The year 1897 showed a gain of over 1800 of 1 per cent., in 1898 showed a gain over 1800 of 1 per cent., and the seven months of 1899 showed a gain over 1800 of 1.18 per cent.

## REMINDED OF PLEDGES.

Even some of the gentlemen who sat on the government side were not satisfied with the reduction that had taken place. In support of this statement Mr. Foster read some extracts from the Winnipeg Tribune, and also a series of resolutions passed at a recent meeting of Liberals in Regina. He pointed out that these calls from the Liberal Club of Regina and from Winnipeg were for the carrying out of the pledges which they alleged had not been done, and which it was also alleged were now being thwarted. He then quoted several extracts from speeches made by the minister of trade and commerce and by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, strongly denouncing protection. He thought that with declarations of that kind the innocent and honest members of the Liberal party in Regina and in Winnipeg and everywhere else in the Dominion of Canada might well stand aghast, and might well make their voices heard in asking that the men who presumed to be their leaders and who made those pledges should not now call a halt, but should conform to those pledges or tell the reason why. But he said that at this stage of the game the honorable gentlemen themselves disagreed with each other, and that was indeed the reason for the resolution which he had just read. For instance, he found that the minister of railways and canals—who had taken, by the way, no very strong terms, questions outside his own peculiar department—did, in the province of New Brunswick and in the city of Woodstock in that province, according to the editor of the Transcript, declare that there would be in the near future important changes in the tariff along the line of the elimination of the protection of the protective system.

Mr. Foster then read several more extracts from the speeches of ministers, and expressed the conviction that his hon. friends opposite surely could not withstand the cogency of argument and the infinite plausibility of such assertions, especially the heartfelt utterance of the present member for Lisgar, who was fighting the battle of the agriculturists against the monopolists and the manufacturers. The government had full time to perfect their plans and to put them into operation. They had perfected their plans so far as the tariff was concerned; they had put them into operation; they declared the tariff settled. Was there in Canada free trade as it is in Great Britain? Everyone knew that there was not.

## MODELLED ON PROTECTION.

Had they a revenue tariff? His hon. friend knew they had not. The revenue tariff which his hon. friend advocated, and the only true revenue tariff, was a revenue tariff which put on duties and taxation for the sole purpose of getting them and putting them into the treasury, and which placed them in the hands of the government out of them. The true revenue tariff took tea and coffee and all such articles as were not raised in the country, and it taxed them all they could bear and gave no protection of any kind. Protection and a revenue tariff were the opposites of each other. What his hon. friends always declared in the protection tariff was that although you get money out of it for the treasury, you put more money into the pockets of the protected interests. Now, let them scan their tariff, let them look over its various items, and from the first item to the last of the dutiable list there was scarcely one item which was not modelled and based on the principle of protection instead of on the principle of either free

trade or a revenue tariff.

Had the abomination of specific duties been taken away from the tariff? How eloquent his hon. friends grew upon that. How eloquently they grew upon that feature of the double tariff which consisted not only of a specific duty but of a specific duty joined to an ad valorem duty, and so was a mixed tax. They had reformed their tariff, they had their due of denunciation, they had their action, they had their tariff, and to-day how did it stand?

The items in the old tariff were 480 in number. Great simplification was to be carried out in the new tariff. The number of items was reduced to 452, a reduction simply of 24 items. That was simply made faint.

The items of specific duties in the old tariff were 175 in number, taking sub-headings of items; in the new tariff they were 147, a reduction of 28.

The items of ad valorem duties were 311 in the old tariff; they were 305 to-day, a reduction of 6.

A percentage of specific items in the old tariff was 20, in the new tariff it was 23, a beggarly reduction of 3 per cent.

The ad valorem items were 64 per cent. of the whole; they were now 67, or an increase of 3 per cent.

So that even that abomination of specific duties which in the country was more dreaded than almost anything else has scarcely been touched by these hon. gentlemen in this reform of their tariff.

## THE CUSTOMS RETURNS.

What about the amount of the customs tax? The customs taxation raised in 1896, the last year of the Liberal-Conservative government, was \$19,800,000. In 1897 it was a little less. In 1898, however, when the new tariff had got into operation, it was up to \$22,000,000—an increase of \$2,200,000 over the amount raised in 1896.

The minister of public works, on a certain occasion, said before his admiring auditors, "Wait till you see us next year." Next year had come and was rapidly passing. Eight months of it had passed, and in the eight months of 1899 as compared with the corresponding months of 1898, \$2,600,000 more had been raised in customs taxation than was raised in the corresponding eight months of 1898. Provided the same rate held through the four months to come that had held during the eight months just past, there would be considerably over \$6,000,000 of taxation raised in 1899 over and above what was raised in 1898. But what else had they accomplished? The export trade of Canada to other countries had been hampered by the tariff. Canada had practically shut itself out from the trade with Germany, which was a growing and most promising trade. They had given our trade in the West Indies, India and elsewhere, but they had not given our trade to the United States, and he himself had changed his mind. Why had he changed his mind? Cold storage operated so powerfully on his mental constitution that it upset the settled opinion of twenty-five years in the space of at least six months, and laughter. Cold storage and British markets, the right hon. gentleman faced intelligent men and asked them to take that down as a reason why he had changed his opinion. (Cheers.) If cold storage did it, cold storage and the opening of the British market ought to have had some effect on his right hon. friend many years ago, and it seemed that he got in its deadly work only within the last few weeks. (Cheers.)

The government commissioners went down to the United States, but before they went they brought in a tariff measure in which they gave the United States freedom of trade and free trade, and lowered the duties on wheat and corn and other other items of their tariff they gave to the United States what was worth millions to them in trade, and what they were taking great advantage of at the present time. They gave them these advantages in that spirit of generosity which so characterized his hon. friend, and he dealt with other people's goods, when he dealt with the country's resources and the country's money, as he did with the \$250,000 for the sham plebiscite. (Hear, hear.) He generously gave over to the United States in make-weights in the treaty before he went, and so doubly handicapped himself. He gave over to the United States, and as a result of six months' hard labor he came back and said his mouth was closed; there was no chance to-day for reciprocity, and the country did not want it anyway, and all that was left was a question that the commissioners could not settle, but that must be settled by the two governments, and it could not be settled. Then he threw himself upon the mercy of the people and asked them to call him the successful and the great negotiator. (Laughter.)

## THE PLEDGE OF ECONOMY.

His hon. friend the first minister, although he declared that his memory was good, found it convenient to utterly forget one thing. What was that? It was the hon. gentleman's pledge of economy—the reduction of the expenses of the country. Did he need to read his pledge made in Toronto, made in different other places in Ontario, given to the faithful broadcast, in which he said that extravagance had marked the expenses for many years under the late government, but that if they came into power they would reduce the annual cost of the government to \$1,000,000, and he said five million dollars per year. The hon. gentleman owed to that more than any thing else his place in this house to-day. Since then the minister of public works had been seized with the idea that the people of this country wanted lavish expenditure, and he was the man who was going to give the lavish expenditure. (Hear, hear.) Four million dollars had already been added, but at the end of the next year he would arise again in his night and say, "Wait again until the next year," and another \$1,000,000 would be added, and he would be led and who sat ahead of him—Sir Wilfrid Laurier—forgot his pledge to the country and the people who trusted him and faith he had betrayed, and allowed the expenditure to be increased by millions, when he pledged himself that it would be reduced by millions. (Applause.)

## PLEBISCITE A SHAM.

His hon. friend touched the plebiscite, and he used the word "touched" advisedly. But, characteristic again, he attempted to parry his own dealings on the plebiscite question by throwing the blame on Sir Charles Tupper, because he had only dropped a tear to prohibition, and did not say he would do anything more. His hon. friend, if he had dropped any tears of repentance for his long course of action on this and other matters, would be nearer making his peace with the power above than he was at present. (Laughter.) But his hon. friend said he had broken on pledge; he had broken the first pledge, and he said that what more did he say? The prohibitionists, he said, made no demand. That would be news to some of the gentlemen behind him, because his friends behind him, who conducted the elections in 1896, and the campaign before that, went to the prohibitionists everywhere and said: "Did they not say what they had promised? Did they not say what they had promised to give them? The Tories never promised them anything like that; vote for Laurier and the Liberals; they are the men that would give them what they want." His right hon. friend knew that he was profiting by such statements; the gentlemen sitting behind him knew that they were profiting by them, yet the hon. gentleman had the assurance to say that he made no pledge. (Hear, hear.) The prohibitionists, he said, made no demand. Then let those hon. gentlemen now retrace their steps and take back their words and say, as does the prime minister, what the prohibitionists made no demand; that they did not want the plebiscite, and therefore were not beholden to the Liberal party for the plebiscite. But, said his hon. friend, yes, they made a pledge, but they only made it to the party. He considered that if there were any moral higher than the blessed Golden Rule, that would have struck and put on the other breast of the hon. friend to commemorate that most ingenious of all ideas, that when he made a public pledge by his party to the people he did not make it to the people, but his party. Just got together among themselves and made a sort of mutual pledge to one another subject to a private agreement, and

due to their freights, and in the course of trade would have done it again, must necessarily have done it, as a matter of fact did reduce them before the contract terms they gave them to do. The last year of the C.P.R. two millions more than the C.P.R. company were willing to construct the road for. The minister of marine and fisheries some time ago took occasion to tell an audience—or was it the general public—in an interview in London, that all arrangements were made, and that the C.P.R. was willing to be carrying freights and passengers over the surface of the Atlantic under an arrangement with the Canadian government. Well, nothing had been done but this. The hon. gentleman tore up a certainty and he embarked on a quest for an uncertainty. They had a quest of getting something for nothing, and he had got it at the same time there would be no fast service for many a year for the Dominion of Canada.

## THE PREMIER'S DISCOVERY.

But that was not all. They had been down to Washington and had been engaged on certain negotiations. He listened with utter surprise to the declaration made by the first minister, made in cold blood in this house, that he had made a discovery. The discovery was that there were more men desiring to go to the country now for reciprocity. How long since? Three years ago every one of those hon. gentlemen was mounted on his hobby-horse of reciprocity, careening through this country for all he was worth. That was the belief of the hon. gentleman opposite as late as 1895; that belief was carried by them in their own minds, and they were carrying it in their own minds; that belief was preached by them in this house since they had been members of the government; that belief actuated them and impelled them to the commission which had been sitting for the last six months in Quebec and Washington. His right hon. friend now came back and, in his declaration, said over and over again in this house that the only obstacle to an unrestricted reciprocity treaty with the United States was that there was not a Liberal government to go and ask for it; he now came back with the astonishing discovery he had made, that after all the people of this country had been asked to vote for a treaty with the United States, and he himself had changed his mind. Why had he changed his mind? Cold storage operated so powerfully on his mental constitution that it upset the settled opinion of twenty-five years in the space of at least six months, and laughter. Cold storage and British markets, the right hon. gentleman faced intelligent men and asked them to take that down as a reason why he had changed his opinion. (Cheers.) If cold storage did it, cold storage and the opening of the British market ought to have had some effect on his right hon. friend many years ago, and it seemed that he got in its deadly work only within the last few weeks. (Cheers.)

The government commissioners went down to the United States, but before they went they brought in a tariff measure in which they gave the United States freedom of trade and free trade, and lowered the duties on wheat and corn and other other items of their tariff they gave to the United States what was worth millions to them in trade, and what they were taking great advantage of at the present time. They gave them these advantages in that spirit of generosity which so characterized his hon. friend, and he dealt with other people's goods, when he dealt with the country's resources and the country's money, as he did with the \$250,000 for the sham plebiscite. (Hear, hear.) He generously gave over to the United States in make-weights in the treaty before he went, and so doubly handicapped himself. He gave over to the United States, and as a result of six months' hard labor he came back and said his mouth was closed; there was no chance to-day for reciprocity, and the country did not want it anyway, and all that was left was a question that the commissioners could not settle, but that must be settled by the two governments, and it could not be settled. Then he threw himself upon the mercy of the people and asked them to call him the successful and the great negotiator. (Laughter.)

His hon. friend the first minister, although he declared that his memory was good, found it convenient to utterly forget one thing. What was that? It was the hon. gentleman's pledge of economy—the reduction of the expenses of the country. Did he need to read his pledge made in Toronto, made in different other places in Ontario, given to the faithful broadcast, in which he said that extravagance had marked the expenses for many years under the late government, but that if they came into power they would reduce the annual cost of the government to \$1,000,000, and he said five million dollars per year. The hon. gentleman owed to that more than any thing else his place in this house to-day. Since then the minister of public works had been seized with the idea that the people of this country wanted lavish expenditure, and he was the man who was going to give the lavish expenditure. (Hear, hear.) Four million dollars had already been added, but at the end of the next year he would arise again in his night and say, "Wait again until the next year," and another \$1,000,000 would be added, and he would be led and who sat ahead of him—Sir Wilfrid Laurier—forgot his pledge to the country and the people who trusted him and faith he had betrayed, and allowed the expenditure to be increased by millions, when he pledged himself that it would be reduced by millions. (Applause.)

## PLEBISCITE A SHAM.

His hon. friend touched the plebiscite, and he used the word "touched" advisedly. But, characteristic again, he attempted to parry his own dealings on the plebiscite question by throwing the blame on Sir Charles Tupper, because he had only dropped a tear to prohibition, and did not say he would do anything more. His hon. friend, if he had dropped any tears of repentance for his long course of action on this and other matters, would be nearer making his peace with the power above than he was at present. (Laughter.) But his hon. friend said he had broken on pledge; he had broken the first pledge, and he said that what more did he say? The prohibitionists, he said, made no demand. That would be news to some of the gentlemen behind him, because his friends behind him, who conducted the elections in 1896, and the campaign before that, went to the prohibitionists everywhere and said: "Did they not say what they had promised? Did they not say what they had promised to give them? The Tories never promised them anything like that; vote for Laurier and the Liberals; they are the men that would give them what they want." His right hon. friend knew that he was profiting by such statements; the gentlemen sitting behind him knew that they were profiting by them, yet the hon. gentleman had the assurance to say that he made no pledge. (Hear, hear.) The prohibitionists, he said, made no demand. Then let those hon. gentlemen now retrace their steps and take back their words and say, as does the prime minister, what the prohibitionists made no demand; that they did not want the plebiscite, and therefore were not beholden to the Liberal party for the plebiscite. But, said his hon. friend, yes, they made a pledge, but they only made it to the party. He considered that if there were any moral higher than the blessed Golden Rule, that would have struck and put on the other breast of the hon. friend to commemorate that most ingenious of all ideas, that when he made a public pledge by his party to the people he did not make it to the people, but his party. Just got together among themselves and made a sort of mutual pledge to one another subject to a private agreement, and

## PLEBISCITE A SHAM.

His hon. friend touched the plebiscite, and he used the word "touched" advisedly. But, characteristic again, he attempted to parry his own dealings on the plebiscite question by throwing the blame on Sir Charles Tupper, because he had only dropped a tear to prohibition, and did not say he would do anything more. His hon. friend, if he had dropped any tears of repentance for his long course of action on this and other matters, would be nearer making his peace with the power above than he was at present. (Laughter.) But his hon. friend said he had broken on pledge; he had broken the first pledge, and he said that what more did he say? The prohibitionists, he said, made no demand. That would be news to some of the gentlemen behind him, because his friends behind him, who conducted the elections in 1896, and the campaign before that, went to the prohibitionists everywhere and said: "Did they not say what they had promised? Did they not say what they had promised to give them? The Tories never promised them anything like that; vote for Laurier and the Liberals; they are the men that would give them what they want." His right hon. friend knew that he was profiting by such statements; the gentlemen sitting behind him knew that they were profiting by them, yet the hon. gentleman had the assurance to say that he made no pledge. (Hear, hear.) The prohibitionists, he said, made no demand. Then let those hon. gentlemen now retrace their steps and take back their words and say, as does the prime minister, what the prohibitionists made no demand; that they did not want the plebiscite, and therefore were not beholden to the Liberal party for the plebiscite. But, said his hon. friend, yes, they made a pledge, but they only made it to the party. He considered that if there were any moral higher than the blessed Golden Rule, that would have struck and put on the other breast of the hon. friend to commemorate that most ingenious of all ideas, that when he made a public pledge by his party to the people he did not make it to the people, but his party. Just got together among themselves and made a sort of mutual pledge to one another subject to a private agreement, and

## PLEBISCITE A SHAM.

His hon. friend touched the plebiscite, and he used the word "touched" advisedly. But, characteristic again, he attempted to parry his own dealings on the plebiscite question by throwing the blame on Sir Charles Tupper, because he had only dropped a tear to prohibition, and did not say he would do anything more. His hon. friend, if he had dropped any tears of repentance for his long course of action on this and other matters, would be nearer making his peace with the power above than he was at present. (Laughter.) But his hon. friend said he had broken on pledge; he had broken the first pledge, and he said that what more did he say? The prohibitionists, he said, made no demand. That would be news to some of the gentlemen behind him, because his friends behind him, who conducted the elections in 1896, and the campaign before that, went to the prohibitionists everywhere and said: "Did they not say what they had promised? Did they not say what they had promised to give them? The Tories never promised them anything like that; vote for Laurier and the Liberals; they are the men that would give them what they want." His right hon. friend knew that he was profiting by such statements; the gentlemen sitting behind him knew that they were profiting by them, yet the hon. gentleman had the assurance to say that he made no pledge. (Hear, hear.) The prohibitionists, he said, made no demand. Then let those hon. gentlemen now retrace their steps and take back their words and say, as does the prime minister, what the prohibitionists made no demand; that they did not want the plebiscite, and therefore were not beholden to the Liberal party for the plebiscite. But, said his hon. friend, yes, they made a pledge, but they only made it to the party. He considered that if there were any moral higher than the blessed Golden Rule, that would have struck and put on the other breast of the hon. friend to commemorate that most ingenious of all ideas, that when he made a public pledge by his party to the people he did not make it to the people, but his party. Just got together among themselves and made a sort of mutual pledge to one another subject to a private agreement, and

mutual understanding. (Cheers.) The pledge of economy moved by Mr. Gibbons and enthusiastically proclaimed by the thousand and one representatives at the convention on that day in the city of Ottawa was not a pledge to the country; it was a pledge to the party with an implied condition. (Hear, hear.) That implied condition, he supposed, was that they must say something to catch votes, and they would say economy, but the contractors, the hangers-on, those that wanted to fatten at the public crib, had to keep quiet that the party might have a chance to get in, and then "wait until you see us next year." The implied condition had been well understood by some ministers, and it had been acted upon to the utter debauchery and corruption of sections of this country. (Cheers.)

Mr. F. S. Spence was at the Ottawa convention, and he was allowed to go on every temperance platform and proclaim that the will of the people would prevail. Nobody was aware that the dice were loaded in that way. Talk about loaded dice, imagine a man who would pretend to be the leader of the party, and who would pretend to be one of these people the conditions under which the contest was to be decided. (Cheers.) Why, if a man were to put up two contestants in a prize ring without giving the conditions of the contest he would be tabooed by decent pugilists forever afterwards, and the man, no matter how many deceptions he used, and how many deceptions he used, and how many deceptions he used, who went to the churches and to unions of earnest men and women of this country and got them into a fight of that kind simply to delude them, allowed them to go into such a contest without giving them the conditions under which it was carried on, should be deemed a disgraceful man. He read a statement from three or four gentlemen that a 23 per cent. vote of the electorate was not quite enough, and there ought to be more? (Cheers.) The hon. gentleman, with the odd obliquity which characterized him in many things, had missed the point of the question entirely. The question to-day was not as to the majority, but as to the honor of a man or a body of men who would make a secret contract or implied condition and put this country to the trouble and turmoil of a great national contest without making public the conditions upon which that contest was to be decided. (Cheers.) He must disagree with his hon. friend, he must disagree with his ethics and his peculiar political morality. If a prohibition plank of the platform was not a pledge to the people of the country, there was no pledge given in the whole series of resolutions passed at this convention.

Where was the implied pledge? Did the hon. gentleman tell the present minister of agriculture that that was a condition? Did he give that knowledge to the minister of agriculture, or did he allow him to get into the fight without the knowledge of the implied condition? If he did, Mr. Foster had no hesitation in saying that the minister of agriculture did not deal fairly by him, or any other of the temperance people, in getting them to go into that contest and spend their money and their time on an utter impossibility. (Cheers.) In October, 1896, the prime minister, then in opposition, in reply to Rev. Mr. Huxtable, a most earnest and noted Methodist minister, said: "The Liberal party has pledged itself to a convention at Ottawa that whenever in power they would take a plebiscite on the liquor question, as to whether the people want a prohibitory liquor law or not. The answer is not in my hands. It is in the hands of the people, and according to their answers, such legislation they will have at the hands of the government." (Loud cheers.) Did not the prime minister think that, as an honest man, he should have told Mr. Huxtable frankly that they must get a 50 per cent. vote. The Premier led the people of this country to believe, what he might have whispered to his interested friends, that if they voted and got a majority vote it would be followed by their will being carried out, and his government would carry out their will. (Cheers.)

This plebiscite vote was 23 per cent., but, oh! the credulity and the unconsciousness of the people, and the lack of anything like frankness of it, to bring the two sections of the people of this country together in a heated contest over a great principle, and to keep secret from them the ultimatum, which he knew would dash down irreparably every hope they had of carrying that which they believed to be good for the country. (Loud cheers.)

Smart Weed and Belladonna, combined with the other ingredients used in the best porous plasters, make Carter's S. W. & B. Backache Plasters take best in the market. Price 25 cents.

## WHERE'S THE DIFFERENCE?

The king can drink the best of wine—So can I.  
And has enough when he would dine—So have I.  
And cannot order rain or shine—Nor can I.  
Then where's the difference—Let me see—When both can relish Houdi Tea.  
SUFFOCATED IN SNOW DRIFT.

Toronto, March 30.—Richard Ough, of Mount Albert, Baker, was found dead under a capsized wagon yesterday on the road near his home. It is supposed the wagon was capsized in the snow drifts and that Ough was suffocated.

## TORONTO BENCH SHOW.

Toronto, March 30.—The bench show under the auspices of the Canadian Fox Terrier Association opened this afternoon with 150 animals, the large proportion being fox terriers. This is a remarkably large number in view of the fact that little or nothing is given in cash prizes. Most of the dogs are owned locally.

## Don't kill the goose that lays the golden egg.

Your future wealth depends upon your present health. Take care of it in your own interests. ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT SALT is the best known regulator of health. It's daily use will keep your spirits bright and your health good—keep you in a money-making mood. All druggists sell this standard English preparation at 10c a bottle; trial size, 25c.

# HONDI'

## PURE CEYLON TEA

Imported Direct from the Estate in Original Packages. Red Label 60c., Blue Label, 50c., Yellow Label, 40c. per lb.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR IT.

# Bank of British Columbia

(Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1862.)  
CAPITAL (with power to increase).....£100,000 \$2,020,000  
RESERVE.....£100,000 \$2,020,000  
HEAD OFFICE, 60 Lombard Street, LONDON, ENGLAND.

## BRANCHES:

IN BRITISH COLUMBIA—Victoria, Vancouver, New Westminster, Nanaimo, Kamloops, Nelson, Sandon, Rossland, and Portland.  
IN CANADA—Canadian Bank of Commerce, Merchants' Bank of Canada, The Montreal Bank, Imperial Bank of Canada, Bank of Nova Scotia and Union Bank of Canada, United States Canadian Bank of Commerce (Agency), New York; Bank of Nova Scotia, Chicago. In Australia and New Zealand—Bank of Australasia. In Honolulu—Hishop & Co.

## CANADIAN - YUKON GOLD FIELDS

Drafts, Letters of Credit, Etc., issued direct on Dawson City.

## Savings Bank Department

Deposits received from \$1 upwards, and interest allowed thereon. Gold dust purchased and every description of Banking Business transacted. GEO. GILLESPIE, Manager, Victoria, B. C. November, 1898.

**Rheumatic Torture**

South American Rheumatic Cure Cures in 1 to 3 Days.

Solomon Woodworth, of Hope, well Hill, N.B., is cured from a deplorably helpless condition, induced by the agonies of rheumatism. Mr. Woodworth had contracted rheumatism of the severest form and in a very short time was incapacitated for work—for weeks he could get no rest—suffered the most violent pains in his arms and shoulders—grew worse and felt he could not live, so terrible were his sufferings—his arms became perfectly helpless. He began taking South American Rheumatic Cure—after the second dose he experienced great relief and at the end of three hours every vestige of the pain was gone—the use of his hand and arm returned gradually and he feels altogether like a new man and to-day rejoices in a cure which he proclaims almost a miracle. South American Rheumatic Cure cures in a few days every form of rheumatism and neuralgia. Do not suffer longer—it will relieve in six hours.

South American Nerve Cure soothes the nerves and cures all forms of nervousness.

South American Kidney Cure cures only kidney diseases—relieves in a few hours.

FOR SALE BY DEAN & HIS COOKS AND HALL & CO.

# MACONOCHE'S

## FISH

Of every description.

KIPPED HERRINGS, HERRINGS IN  
FIND



**Lime makes good whitewash but poor food.**  
**Use Blue Ribbon Baking Powder. Guaranteed**  
**absolutely pure. 12 oz. tin for 25 cents.**

## Ballad of The Falcon

(Translated for Independent from the Russian of M. Gorki.)

The sea is slumbering.  
 Vast, breathing lazily here on the shore,  
 it has already fallen fast asleep, and in  
 the offing it lies motionless, flooded with  
 the blue radiance of the moon. Velvet-  
 soft and black, it has melted yonder into  
 the blue of the southern skies, and sleeps  
 heavily, reflecting in its bosom the tran-  
 slucent web of fleecy clouds which float  
 motionless and do not conceal the golden  
 patterns of the stars. It seems as  
 though the sky bent ever closer over the  
 sea, desirous of understanding what the  
 restless waves are whispering, as they  
 sleepily creep up the beach.

The mountains, overgrown with trees,  
 fantastically bent to the northeast, lifted  
 their crowns with abrupt sweeps into the  
 blue desert above them, and their harsh,  
 stern outlines are softened into round-  
 ness, clothed with the warm, caressing  
 mist of the southern light.

The mountains were dignified, medita-  
 tive. From them upon the superb green-  
 ish crests of the waves fell black shad-  
 ows, and clothed them, as though desir-  
 ous of putting a stop to that motion, the  
 only motion, and to drown the senseless  
 play of the water and the sighing of the  
 foam—all sounds which disturb the mys-  
 terious silence diffused all around, to-  
 gether with the silvery-blue gleam of the  
 moon, still hidden behind the mountain  
 tops.

"A-ah-ah-a-ah!" softly sighed Nadya-  
 Ragin-Ogly, an old Crimean Tartar,  
 always in the minor mood, tall, gray,  
 tanned with the southern sun, a stern and  
 wise old man.

We were lying together on the sand,  
 beside a huge boulder torn from its na-  
 tive mountain and clothed with shadow,  
 overgrown with moss, and very melanc-  
 choly and sullen. On the side of it turned  
 toward the sea the waves had cast slime  
 and sea weeds, and draped with the  
 boulder seems bound to the narrow strip  
 of sand which separates the sea from the  
 mountains. The flame of our camp fire  
 illuminates it on the side toward the  
 mountains; it quivers, and the shadows  
 fit over the ancient cleft with a close  
 network of deep crevices. It seems to be  
 a thinking, feeling creature.

Ragin and I are cooking a soup from  
 freshly-caught fish, and we are both in  
 that peculiar frame of mind when every-  
 thing seems transparent, inspired, cap-  
 able of being penetrated, when the heart  
 is so pure and light, and one has no  
 other desires except the desire to think.

And the sea caresses the shore, and the  
 waves sound so melancholy and coaxing,  
 as though they were imploring permis-  
 sion to warm themselves at the camp  
 fire. Now and again, amid the general  
 harmony of their breaking, a higher-  
 pitched, more frolicsome cunning note  
 makes itself heard, when one of the  
 waves, bolder than the rest, creeps closer  
 to us. Ragin has already compared the  
 waves to women, and has suspected them  
 of a desire to embrace and kiss us.

He lies breast down upon the sand,  
 with his head toward the sea, and gazes  
 thoughtfully into the dim distance, propped  
 up on his elbows, with his head sup-  
 ported by his palms. His shaggy sheep-  
 skin cap has fallen back upon the nape  
 of his neck, and from the sea a fresh  
 zephyr is wafted to his lofty brow, all  
 covered with fine wrinkles. He philoso-  
 phizes, taking no heed whether I am lis-  
 tening to him, and paying not the slight-  
 est attention to me, as though he were  
 talking to the sea:

"The man who is faithful to God goes  
 to Paradise. But how about the man  
 who does not serve God and the prophet?  
 Perhaps he is in this foam. And perhaps  
 he is those bright spots on the water—  
 who knows?"

The dark, outspread heaven grows  
 brighter, and in patches upon it the care-  
 lessly cast lights of the moon make their  
 appearance. She has already floated out  
 from the shaggy crests of the mountains,  
 and now meditatively pours her light  
 upon the sea, which goes sighingly to  
 meet her.

"Ragin, tell me a legend," I entreat  
 the old man.  
 "Why?" asks Ragin, without turning  
 toward me.  
 "Because I love your legends." I  
 have told you all of them already. I  
 know no more.

He wishes me to have me implore him.  
 So I implore him.  
 "If you like, I will relate to you a  
 ballad," assents Ragin.

Suddenly I hear the ancient ballad,  
 and he narrates, in a mournful recitative,  
 endeavoring to retain the peculiar melo-  
 dy of the steps which pertains to the  
 song, and frightfully distorting the Rus-  
 sian words:

held the sky. You can not see it so  
 close. Oh, you poor thing!"

"Well, what is the sky? An empty  
 space. How am I to crawl thither? I  
 am very well off here; it is warm and  
 damp."

Thus did the adder answer the free  
 bird, and laughed within himself at him  
 for these ravings.

And this is what he thought: "Whe-  
 ther ye fly or crawl, the end is certain;  
 all shall lie down in the earth, every-  
 thing shall become dust."

But the gold falcon suddenly fluttered  
 his wings, raised himself up a little, and  
 cast his eyes about the cleft.

The water had trickled through the  
 gray stone, and it was suffocating in the  
 dark cleft, and smelt of mold.

And the falcon cried aloud with grief  
 and pain, gathering together all his  
 strength: "Oh, if I could but rise to the  
 sky, just once!"

But the adder thought: "It really  
 must be pleasant to live in the sky, if he  
 groans so!"

And he suggested to the free bird:

"Pull thyself to the edge of the cleft and  
 fling thyself down. Perchance thy wings  
 will beat thee up, and thou wilt live yet  
 awhile in this element."

And the falcon quivered, and with a  
 faint cry he approached the precipice,  
 slipping with his claws along the slimy  
 rock.

And when he reached it he smoothed  
 his wings, heaved a great sigh from the  
 depths of his breast, flashed his eyes and  
 fell downward.

And like a stone slipping along stone,  
 he swiftly fell, breaking his wings, losing  
 his feathers.

The waves of the stream seized him,  
 and, washing off the blood, decked him  
 in foam, whirled him away seaward.

But the billows of the sea beat against  
 the rock with mournful splash. And  
 the body of the bird was not visible in  
 the expanse of the sea.

II.

The adder, as he lay in the cleft, medi-  
 tated long upon the death of the bird, of  
 his passionate longing for the sky.

Then he glanced into that far distance  
 which forever allures the eyes with the  
 dream of happiness.

But what did he see, that dying falcon,  
 in this desert waste without bottom,  
 without bounds?

"Why do such as he, when they die,  
 disquiet their soul with their love for  
 flights heavenward? What is it that is  
 so dear to them there?"

"So I might find out all about it, by  
 taking a flight into the sky, even if for a  
 short time only."

No sooner said than done. Coiling  
 himself into a ring, he spun through the  
 air, and shone in the sunlight like a nar-  
 row ribbon.

Born to crawl, he can not fly! Forget-  
 ting this, he fell upon the rock, but was  
 not hurt, and laughed.

"So this is the delight of flights into  
 the sky! It consists in falling. Ridicu-  
 lous birds!"

As they know not the earth they pine  
 when upon it, they rush impetuously  
 high in the sky, and seek life in the  
 sultry desert.

"Nothing but emptiness is there. There  
 is much light, but there is no food, no  
 support for the living body."

"Then why that pride? Why those re-  
 proaches? In order that they may con-  
 ceal the folly of their desires!"

"And I hide behind their unreason-  
 lessness for the business of life! Ridicu-  
 lous birds!"

"But their speeches will never deceive  
 me more. I know it all myself. I have  
 beheld the sky."

"I have flown into it. I have measur-  
 ed it. I have experienced a fall, but have  
 not hurt myself, and I only believe the  
 more firmly in myself."

"Let those who can not love the earth  
 live in delusion. I know the truth."

"I will not trust to their summons. A  
 creature of the earth, I will live on the  
 earth."

And he rolled himself up into a ball  
 on the rock, proud of himself.

The sea shone as it lay in the southern  
 sunlight, and its waves dashed noisily  
 against the shore.

In their gentle clamor resounded the  
 song of the bold bird who loved the sky.

Oh, falcon bold! Thou who hast lived  
 in the sky, in the boundless sky, the  
 favorite of the sun!

Oh, falcon bold, who has come into the  
 sea, the boundless sea, thy grave!

Granted that thou art dead! But in the  
 song of the bold and of the mighty,  
 one of the waves sportively rolls up  
 the shore, and with a challenging mur-  
 mur, creeps to Ragin's head.

"Where are you going? Begone!"  
 Ragin repels it with his hand, and it  
 flows obediently back into the sea.

Ragin's sally, endowing the waves  
 with a soul, is not in the least either  
 absurd or terrible to me. Everything  
 around us looks strangely alive, soft,  
 caressing. The sea is so impressively  
 quiet, and one feels that in its fresh  
 breath upon the mountains, which have  
 not yet cooled from the heat of the day,  
 much mighty restrained power is con-  
 cealed. Upon the dark-blue sky, in golden  
 pattern of stars, is inscribed some-  
 thing triumphant, enchanting to the soul  
 and disturbing to the mind with a sweet  
 expectation of some revelation.

All lies slumbering, but slumbering  
 with strained attention, and it seems as  
 though with every succeeding second  
 everything will rouse itself and ring with  
 a melodious harmony of inexpressibly  
 sweet sounds. These sounds will tell  
 of the secrets of the world, will explain  
 them to the mind, and then extinguish  
 it, like a little phantom flame and will  
 have away the soul high into the dark-  
 blue depths, where the tremulous pat-  
 terns of the stars will greet it with an  
 answering sound of the wondrous music  
 of revelation.

Grand Millinery Opening  
 on Tuesday, Wednesday and  
 following Days at The Ster-  
 ling 88 Yates Street.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

WILL NOT REPLY.

Sir: I decline to discuss the question of  
 my right to enjoy the title conferred upon  
 me and other heads of department on the  
 union of Vancouver Island with British Co-  
 lumbia by the representatives of Her Most  
 Gracious Majesty with any person who  
 shelters himself under a non de plume.

B. W. PEARSE.  
 (As Mr. Pearse has written over his own  
 signature, we will have to insist that any  
 further correspondence on the subject shall  
 not be anonymous.—Ed. Colonist.)

## HARBOR SCHEME SUGGESTION.

Sir: In view of the enormous advantages  
 to Victoria which the realization of the  
 Sorby harbor scheme would bring, and of  
 the difficulty in obtaining the necessary  
 funds, perhaps you will permit a sugges-  
 tion on the subject. Would it not be great-  
 ly to the interest of business men and  
 property owners to follow in a measure the  
 scheme through which the ports of Liver-  
 pool, Glasgow and Manchester have become  
 famous, namely, each business house giving  
 towards the harbor scheme as a guarantee  
 fund \$25, wholesale houses in a larger  
 proportion. Surely the increased business  
 which would come into the city, owing  
 to the necessary influx of working men and  
 families during the years of construction,  
 and the certainty of permanent trade re-  
 vival, would more than repay ourselves.  
 Rich and poor alike would be materially  
 benefited by making our port and harbor  
 more worthy the capital of this important  
 province. The property owners about the  
 harbor would be wonderfully benefited.  
 This harbor scheme saves the expense of  
 filling in James Bay and Point Ellice  
 bridge, and the continual waste of money  
 in dredging the harbor, for all would be  
 included in the scheme. A. TOLLER.

## RE THE FIRE LIMITS.

Sir: I noticed with considerable interest  
 your remarks under the above heading in  
 your issue of to-day, and fully agree with  
 your opinion that the reduction of the fire  
 limits need not necessarily be regarded as a  
 retrograde movement or prove in any way  
 a bad advertisement for the city.

I have at present an application before  
 the city council for permission to erect  
 a large wooden building on Humboldt street  
 for the manufacture of paints, dry colors  
 and varnishes, and I am quite prepared to  
 develop this new addition to my busi-  
 ness in every possible way. I stated in  
 my letter to the council that the buildings  
 would be thoroughly substantial and good  
 looking, and I meant this.

The main building would at least be about  
 110x42, two stories, with a large basement,  
 facing on Humboldt street and running  
 back with the natural grade of the land to  
 four stories on the water front. The roof  
 would either be of corrugated iron or  
 gravel and felt, and the front, back and  
 large wooden buildings and metal shingles.

Now, sir, I submit that it would be ex-  
 ceedingly hard to erect such a building  
 without materially improving the Humboldt  
 street portion of the city, and I further  
 submit that if unreasonable objections are  
 raised against me in this matter it will  
 do infinitely more damage to our reputa-  
 tion as a progressive and enterprising city  
 than any reflection that could possibly be  
 made on us for revising and curtailing the  
 fire limits.

Why do the city council not encourage  
 the starting of this factory by granting the  
 permission asked for, and at the same time  
 safeguard the interests of the city from  
 any possible fire by adding to the per-  
 mission the proviso that the buildings be  
 subject to the inspection and approval of  
 the city engineer? Surely this would  
 meet the requirements of the case.

W. J. PENDRAY.

## RAMDOD REPLIES.

Sir, As Sabretache, who seems to speak  
 as one having authority, has been good  
 enough to tell the volunteers why they were  
 ordered to treat the field guns with due  
 respect, I beg to say that I am not a  
 volunteer, and I have not been allowed to  
 fire the 150 rounds which have been in  
 store (bought and paid for, so they say,  
 by the Canadian government) for over a  
 twelvemonth. But perhaps the volunteers  
 "must learn to crawl," and the moveable  
 armament (like the secondary armament of  
 Andromeda) is only for show, and must  
 never be fired. Just the same, Sabretache's  
 explanation of the inhibition as to the field  
 guns is hardly satisfactory, as one would  
 suppose that all hands would be only too  
 glad to encourage the firing in the out-  
 slush, even at the expense of a little pain.

He is quite right, too, in his statement  
 that there is plenty to learn even if the  
 men were restricted to field gun drill, and  
 perhaps this is the reason that it has  
 been deemed expedient to "inspect" the  
 field artillery in "drilling gun drill."

Better to have the field guns alone  
 entirely to the present force of pretend-  
 ing to train men to handle them.

After Sabretache has explained the hints  
 in field gun firing, perhaps he will be good  
 enough to enlighten us on the reason why  
 the "secondary armament" has never been  
 made use of on this station? Having  
 proved to all and sundry (a point which no  
 one so far had called in question) that  
 64 pr. drill was infinitely good for beginners,  
 one would suppose that he would have told  
 us why no practice had been had with these  
 guns when he knows perfectly well that  
 one of the chief "objections" of the local  
 artillery is that for over five years they  
 have not fired a single shot—barring the  
 six rounds from the B.L. guns mentioned  
 in my first. For Sabretache's peace of mind  
 I may take him sufficiently into my con-  
 sideration to say that I know as much as he  
 does concerning secondary armaments of  
 a fort and the uses of 64 pr. drill, and  
 it was in order to more fully emphasize the  
 inexcusable treatment of the local battalion  
 in the matter of big gun practice that I  
 took the line of argument I did—a natural  
 one, and one suggested by Gen. Hutton's  
 remarks then referred to.

Here is the matter in a nutshell: We  
 have a force classed as artillery which for  
 many years has not fired a single round!

And this in spite of the fact that during  
 all that time any quantity of powder and  
 shot were available, year after year the  
 regulation allowance was permitted to ac-  
 cumulate. In fact, so much so that the  
 very presence of the powder in the magazine  
 in Beacon Hill park was, as we all  
 know, a very grave question in local poli-  
 ties. As to the guns, it goes without say-  
 ing that 64 prs. were to be had for the  
 asking, and it is not so many years ago  
 that nearly half a dozen of this "secondary

# BOVRIL

A SAFEGUARD IN COLD WEATHER.  
 BOVRIL unlike the artificial Stimulants so commonly re-  
 sorted to RALLIES THE SYSTEM up to a resisting point. It sup-  
 plies a store of warmth from a store of strength. IT NOURISHES  
 THE BLOOD and makes Brain, Bone and Muscle. It is the  
 surest SAFEGUARD AGAINST COLDS, CHILLS, and kindred ailments,  
 and has proved invaluable in arresting incipient influenza.

BOVRIL, Limited.

30 Farringdon St. LONDON, Eng. Canadian Branch 25-27 St. Peter St. MONTREAL.

# LIPTON'S

CEYLON TEA

Rich, Pure, Fragrant, The Finest Money Can Buy.  
 Over 1,000,000 packages Lipton's Teas sold weekly in Great Britain alone.  
 1 lb. and 5 lb. canisters.  
 Put up by the grower.

THOS. EARLE, Victoria, Wholesale Agent

## Corby's Rye Whiskey.

In Bond and Duty Paid. TURNER, BEETON & CO.

# DINNEFORD'S

The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.

# DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

Sold Throughout the World. N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

armament" were already mounted at Fin-  
 layson Point battery at Beacon Hill.

As I stated in my first, as long as Lt.-Col.  
 Holmes was D.O.C. of this military dis-  
 trict the volunteers had annual big gun  
 competitions, and I think all concerned will  
 bear me out when I say that those occa-  
 sions were red letter days among the rank  
 and file—in any event, it gave at least a  
 semblance of reason for their existence as  
 an artillery corps. If I am not mistaken,  
 an offer was made within recent years to  
 re-mount the guns at Finlayson Point

works, in order that the First battalion  
 might carry out annual target practice, so  
 that the department would not have been  
 at any expense in the matter, but, like  
 other things which depend upon those who  
 take little or no interest in their duties, the  
 offer was evidently never accepted. A  
 similar offer was made by the volunteers  
 at Vancouver to mount guns there.

It is certainly gratifying to know on  
 the authority of Sabretache that no one  
 prevents the militia from drilling on the  
 modern guns at Alexandra Point, and as on  
 only two or three occasions since the erec-  
 tion of the forts have the volunteers  
 manned them, it would seem that someone  
 is at fault in not having the men taught  
 modern drill; for Sabretache, to the con-  
 trary, notwithstanding, 64 pr. drill if bugged  
 at until December will never fit artillery  
 men to handle breech-loaders—even if they  
 were taught "general duties." And as to  
 calling the work of the gun detachments,  
 outside of the gun-captain and the gun-  
 layer, navvies' work, I am sorry if I of-  
 fended Sabretache, and as he says, the men  
 of the city corps; but I am simply repeating  
 an expression that has, I think, been made  
 use of by Imperial service men and they  
 ought to know what they are talking about.

RAMDOD.

George MacDonald once said that "the  
 way to make a doubtful thing bad is for  
 all good people to desert it."

Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler says the most  
 successful preacher of the nineteenth cen-  
 tury was Charles H. Spurgeon. He never  
 and any revival, because his church, like  
 Baxter's, never needed to be revived out of  
 a torpor.

CARTER'S  
 LIVER PILLS.

CURE  
 Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident  
 to a bilious state of the system, such as  
 dizziness, nausea, brow-ache, distress after  
 eating, pain in the side, &c. While their most  
 remarkable success has been shown in curing

Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler says the most  
 successful preacher of the nineteenth cen-  
 tury was Charles H. Spurgeon. He never  
 and any revival, because his church, like  
 Baxter's, never needed to be revived out of  
 a torpor.

CARTER'S  
 LIVER PILLS.

CURE  
 Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident  
 to a bilious state of the system, such as  
 dizziness, nausea, brow-ache, distress after  
 eating, pain in the side, &c. While their most  
 remarkable success has been shown in curing

Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler says the most  
 successful preacher of the nineteenth cen-  
 tury was Charles H. Spurgeon. He never  
 and any revival, because his church, like  
 Baxter's, never needed to be revived out of  
 a torpor.

CARTER'S  
 LIVER PILLS.

CURE  
 Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident  
 to a bilious state of the system, such as  
 dizziness, nausea, brow-ache, distress after  
 eating, pain in the side, &c. While their most  
 remarkable success has been shown in curing

Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler says the most  
 successful preacher of the nineteenth cen-  
 tury was Charles H. Spurgeon. He never  
 and any revival, because his church, like  
 Baxter's, never needed to be revived out of  
 a torpor.

CARTER'S  
 LIVER PILLS.

CURE  
 Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident  
 to a bilious state of the system, such as  
 dizziness, nausea, brow-ache, distress after  
 eating, pain in the side, &c. While their most  
 remarkable success has been shown in curing

Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler says the most  
 successful preacher of the nineteenth cen-  
 tury was Charles H. Spurgeon. He never  
 and any revival, because his church, like  
 Baxter's, never needed to be revived out of  
 a torpor.

CARTER'S  
 LIVER PILLS.

CURE  
 Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident  
 to a bilious state of the system, such as  
 dizziness, nausea, brow-ache, distress after  
 eating, pain in the side, &c. While their most  
 remarkable success has been shown in curing

Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler says the most  
 successful preacher of the nineteenth cen-  
 tury was Charles H. Spurgeon. He never  
 and any revival, because his church, like  
 Baxter's, never needed to be revived out of  
 a torpor.

## THE VICTORIA HOTEL

REVELSTOKE, B. C. Proprietor.  
 J. V. PERKS, Free bus, meets all trains; refurbished  
 and redecorated throughout; well-lighted  
 sample rooms.  
 Headquarters for mining men. Hourly  
 street car service to and from station.  
 Rates, 75 per day.

## Victoria Harbor Mission

Under Patronage of Bishop  
 of Columbia  
 The Mission works amongst the sailors  
 supplies the ships with a free grant of  
 books and papers. The Seamen's Institute  
 on Store street is free to sailors.  
 Subscriptions and all kinds of books and  
 papers are earnestly asked for and may be  
 sent to the Institute.  
 Address REV. W. H. ELLISON,  
 Harbor Chaplain.

W. PELLET-HARVEY & CO.  
 Mining Engineers, Assayers,  
 and Chemists.

15 Broad Street, Victoria, B.C.  
 Next door Dr. H. Hotel.

## CUSTOMS BLANKS

All the New Forms Required by  
 the New Customs Regulations

Are to be had at the office of  
 THE COLONIST in any  
 quantity desired

CHAS. HAYWARD  
 Funeral Director and Embalmer

92 Government St., Victoria  
 The Largest and best appointed Under-  
 taking Establishment in the Province

I hereby give notice that I will at the  
 next meeting of the License Commission-  
 ers for the city of Victoria, B. C., apply for  
 a transfer of the license to sell wines, spirits  
 and liquors by retail, now held by me for  
 the Jubilee saloon, No. 49 Johnson street,  
 Victoria, to John McPherson and Hugh  
 Simpson, of the said city of Victoria.

Dated at Victoria, B. C., January 10th,  
 1899.  
 Witness: David Leeming (clerk to E. M.  
 Johnson), Victoria, B. C.

NOTICE is hereby given that I shall apply  
 at the next sitting of the Board of Licen-  
 sing Commissioners at Victoria, B. C., for a  
 transfer of the retail liquor license at the  
 premises known as the Mirror saloon, corner  
 Broad and Yates streets, Victoria, B. C., to  
 Alfred H. Tyson.  
 Dated March 8, 1899.  
 (Signed) E. E. LEASON.



# ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Makes the food more delicious and wholesome

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

## THE WEATHER.

Meteorological Office,  
Victoria, March 30, 8 p.m.

### SYNOPSIS.

A trough a low pressure still covers the Pacific Slope, while off the Coast higher pressure prevails. The winds remain moderate along the Pacific seaboard, and the weather fair eastward to the Great Lakes. The maximum temperatures in the Territories range from 16 to 22 degrees above zero.

### TEMPERATURES.

	Mfn.	Max.
Victoria	39	50
Kamloops	24	40
Barkerville	—	32
Calgary	—	36
Winnipeg	—	42
Portland, Ore.	42	54
San Francisco, Cal.	46	54

### FORECASTS.

For 24 hours from 5 a.m. (Pacific time) Friday:  
Victoria and Vicinity—Moderate variable winds; mostly fair; higher temperature. Lower Mainland—Light to moderate variable winds; generally fair weather; stationary or higher temperature.

VICTORIA DAILY RECORD.  
Report for 24 hours ending 5 p.m. Observations taken daily at 5 a.m., noon and 5 p.m.

### THURSDAY, March 30.

Deg.	Deg.
5 a.m. .... 40	Mean..... 49
Noon..... 45	Highest..... 50
5 p.m. .... 47	Lowest..... 39

The velocity and direction of the wind were as follows:

5 a.m. .... 5 miles west.	
Noon..... 3 miles east.	
5 p.m. .... 4 miles south.	

Average state of weather—Cloudy.  
Sunshine—1 hour 18 minutes.  
Barometer at noon—Observed..... 30.070  
Corrected..... 29.093

E. BAYNES REED,  
Provincial Forecast Official.

### PASSENGERS.

By steamer Charming from Vancouver:  
S. Parry, A. O'Brien,  
C. Georgeon, E. Brooks,  
A. Borgen, Rev. W. S. Wright,  
L. G. Woodworth, J. W. Mellor,  
A. Woodworth, G. F. Hutchison,  
F. Stevens, J. P. Hillwell,  
Reita O'Brien, C. D. Kennedy,  
J. McMillan, W. F. Bullen,  
G. W. Gibson, Wm. Brice,  
Mrs. Gibson, H. W. Burdell,  
D. Zarill, Mrs. C. Doering,  
M. B. Leavitt, R. B. Dier,  
E. Gilmore, H. McLean,  
T. M. Henderson, G. R. Blais, A. Vogel,  
F. B. Pemberton, W. A. Anderson,  
Jno. B. Jardine, P. Lyttell,  
Miss F. Wey, Mrs. McFeeley,  
G. W. Powers, R. Kitten,  
C. J. Gould, H. M. Strachan,  
W. H. Jackson, L. Reda,  
F. H. Bloom, J. W. Turner,  
B. Harrison, J. F. Helgesen,  
Miss Vanallen, T. D. Hall,  
Wm. Munroe, J. Alken,  
M. V. Allen, Rev. J. E. Coombes,  
F. H. Price.

By steamer Kingston from the Sound:  
Ed. Stewart, F. B. Williams,  
Miss Clough, A. Glenn,  
A. Kirkland, J. Johnson,  
A. S. Reid, I. Beckard,  
J. A. Hopp, J. H. Friend,  
P. B. Gifford, E. A. Stuart,  
T. Kerr, F. Young, Mrs. Young,  
Percy Blyth, Walter Smith,  
Mrs. G. W. Hunt, Miss Eells,  
C. P. Higgins, G. R. Blais,  
J. H. Wolstead, Capt. H. Taylor,  
Miss Hanlon, Chas. Butler,  
Mrs. R. V. Arch, M. Bailey,  
D. Paris, J. H. Bailey,  
J. H. Bloom, J. H. Allice,  
Miss Bloom, C. Huggerty,  
Frank Banks, E. S. Rodgers,  
S. Kelly, G. McMillan,  
S. H. Mason, J. W. Turner,  
Mrs. Sarah Cook, J. H. Frye,  
C. M. Wood, J. S. Guggler,  
Nicholas & Renouf, Thos. Williams,  
Mrs. J. G. Steele, J. H. Turner,  
Mrs. F. C. Shupe, E. S. Rodgers,  
W. E. Elmer, G. McMillan,  
Chas. Abbott, W. E. Turner,  
A. D. Bowser,  
C. J. Major.

### CONSIGNEES.

By steamer Charming from Vancouver:  
J. E. Alexander, Erskine, Wall & Co.,  
Martin & Robertson, P. C. Davidson & Co.,  
Greenwood, S. & H., F. R. Stewart & Co.,  
Henderson Bros., Hamilton Ford & Co.,  
H. Clay, Dom. Cartridge Co.,  
R. R. Smith & Co., P. Lovick & Co.,  
Nicholas & Renouf, C. P. R. Telegraph,  
P. R. Prior & Co., Jno. Herd,  
D. H. Ross & Co., Walsh Bros.,  
L. Goodacre, Weller Bros.,  
Mrs. J. Angus, Victoria Bldg. Wks.,  
Thos. Redding, T. G. Moody,  
F. Fletcher, St. Joseph's hospital,  
R. King, P. Smeaton,  
H. M. Walker, Dom. Express Co.,  
Geo. Watson.

By steamer Kingston from the Sound:  
Henderson Bros., N. Hutchison,  
Albion Iron Works, N. D. Henry,  
Onions & Pimley, J. R. Wilson,  
R. F. Anderson, O. R. Ormond,  
J. H. Todd & Son, Book & News Co.,  
Wm. Brail & Co., A. W. Knight,  
E. Saunders & Co., Wells, Fargo & Co.,  
Parsons Produce Co., Bank of B.C.,  
Thos. Barlow, J. M. Mesher,  
B. F. Gelger, J. Barnsley,  
C. S. Fraser, Bank of Halifax,  
L. Goodacre, Mrs. J. C. Hilton,  
Brackman & Ker, J. H. Rogers,  
Weller Bros.

Women with pale, colorless faces, who feel weak and discouraged, will receive both mental and bodily vigor by using Carter's Iron Pills, which are made for the blood, nerves and complexion.

"Soldiers of Cuba Libre," said the commander, solemnly, "that for which we have been struggling these 20 years has at last been accomplished. The United States has consented to put up the stuff."—Philadelphia North American.

The only practical repair men in Victoria—Onions & Pimley, 42 and 44 Broad street. Sole agents for Hartford and Durham Tires.

**COAL. MUNN, HOLLAND & Co.**  
TELEPHONE 694.  
Cos. Broad street and Troncon Avenue.

## GOOD FRIDAY SERVICES.

How the Saddest Festival of the Year Will Be Observed in Victoria Churches.

The saddest festival of the Christian church, Good Friday, will to-day be observed with appropriately solemn services at all of the Episcopal and a number of the other churches of the city. In Christ Church cathedral there will be litany at 8 a.m., matins, antiphon service, and sermon by Ven. Archdeacon Scriven at 11 a.m.; the service of the "Three Hours," consisting of hymns, addresses by the Bishop upon the Seven Words from the Cross, and intervals for silent prayer, at 12 noon, continuing until 3 o'clock; and evening with sermon by Rev. C. Eusor Sharp, at 7 p.m. There will also be service at 11 o'clock in St. John's, the rector, Rev. Percival Jones, officiating; while for St. Barnabas, the officiating clergyman, Rev. E. G. Miller, makes the following announcements: Ante-communion, 9 a.m.; service of the three hours, devotion from 12 noon to 3 p.m., with addresses on the Last Words from the Cross; choral evensong, 7:30 p.m. Opportunity will be given during the singing for any to leave the church who may be unable to remain for the conclusion of the three hours' service. Over the Bay, at the pretty little church of St. James, there will be services at 11 a.m. and 7:45 p.m., conducted by the pastor, Rev. J. H. S. Sweet; while at the Church of the Holy Saviour, West Victoria, Rev. W. D. Brider announces litany at 8 a.m., and morning prayer with sermon three hours later. There will also be services, as announced last Sunday, in St. Paul's church, Esquimalt; St. Mark's, Bole-skine road; St. Luke's, Cedar Hill; and St. Michael's, Lake. At 8 a.m., there will be a celebration of low mass at St. Andrew's (H. C.) cathedral, Rt. Bishop whistie at the priest of the diocese officiating; at 10 a.m. there will be parade service at the Methodist chapel, Esquimalt, Rev. J. P. Hicks preaching his farewell sermon to the men of the home-going flagship I.L.M.S. Imperieuse; and at 11 a.m. there will be a special service in the Church of Our Lord, Reformed Episcopal, Rev. Dr. Wilson preaching an appropriate sermon.

## WHEN BEAUTY FADES.

In response to repeated inquiries from ladies with whom Dr. Chase's Ointment has become so popular for skin diseases, asking if face powders are injurious and can be used while using the ointment, we state that while the majority of face powders are injurious we can recommend the recipe given in Dr. Chase's supplementary recipe book, sent on receipt of 5c. in stamps. Dr. Chase's Ointment is the ladies' friend for all diseases. Address Dr. A. W. Chase Co., Toronto.

## THE SLOCAN SHIPPERS.

Large Increase in the Output of Silver Lead Belt—Although Some Big Mines Are Not Shipping.

New Denver, March 23.—In spite of the fact that the mining camps of the Slocan are undergoing a hard financial depression, and many business concerns have been forced to the wall or have removed to Boundary creek camps, yet the producing mines are employing more men and are sending down more ore than at any period in the history of the mines in British Columbia. This fact is not generally known and when it is taken into consideration that the Ruth and Slocan Star, two of the heaviest shippers in 1898, have not shipped a ton of ore since the first of the year it is hard to believe that such is the case. But the figures are indisputable.

A comparison of the figures of the past three years shows that with the Slocan Star, Ruth and Noble Giv left out, the output of the Slocan shippers since the first of January, is one-half as heavy as the total shipment for the year 1896, and exceeded the shipments for the same period in 1897-98 by about 100,000 tons.

The shipments since January 1 to March 31 will reach, in round numbers, 10,000 tons. For the same period in 1897-98 the shipments amounted to possibly 5,000. Below is a list of the shippers, showing the number of tons shipped since January 1 in comparison with the shipments for the same period in 1898:

From Sandon—	1898.	1899.
Payne	1,700	3,000
Last Chance	400	1,000
Slocan Star	480	1,000
Ruth	1,020	1,000
Sapphire	18	12
Columbia	12	12
Alta	12	12
Sovereign	20	20
Reed	240	160
Alta	160	160
Treasure Vault	35	35
Trade Dollar	18	18
From Three Forks—		
Idaho Mines	500	800
Queen Bess	200	1,000
Wild Goose	15	15
Monitor	40	40
From Whitewater—		
Whitewater	900	900
Jackson	500	500
Bell	20	20
From McLaughlin		
Antoine	80	80
Rambler	250	250
Dardanelles	100	100
Great Western	48	48
From New Denver		
Bosna	340	340
Marion	20	20
From Stuart		
Vancouver	340	340
Wakelield	580	580
Constock	120	120
Emily Edith	80	80
Totals	4,740	10,216

Prior to January 1, 1898, there were several small shippers from Sandon, among them the American Bay, Slocan Bay, Wm. A. Adams, McEnder, Fredrick Lee, Mr. Adams, Goodenough, Canadian group, Sovereign and Trade Dollar. The last two properties are the only ones of these small properties that have shipped ore since the first of January. The Noble Five was closed down in the latter part of 1897 and has been shipping nothing since, though development work has been going on steadily for the past year, and greater ore bodies have lately been struck that were ever known on this property before. The same can be said of the Slocan Star and Ruth. When these properties resume shipments as of old, which will be in the near future, they will add several thousand tons of ore to the year's output, and ought to bring the total shipments for the year from Slocan mines up to 50,000 tons. Putting the value of this ore at \$75 per ton, the year's output will be valued at \$3,750,000, a very conservative estimate.

Trouble has been threatened between the miners and mine owners over the eight hour law that went into force the 27th of February. The mine owners are considering the advisability of paying 35 cents an hour for eight hour shifts, but the miners are anxious to continue the 10-hour shift at the same rate. It is probable some combined action will be taken to have the law set aside, so far as the miners of the Slocan are concerned.

First cost highest, cheapest in the end.

## A ROMANCE FROM ANGELES.

How a Girl Wed a Farmer While a Russian Count With Money Pined for Her.

Port Angeles, March 29.—If all things are as they seem, Port Angeles is just now harboring a real live count, and he is not in a good humor either. However, he is not so completely out of humor that he will not talk, and he tells a most interesting story. It has all the earmarks of the truth, and it is so a certain lass of this city narrowly escaped being a countess. She will have plenty of time at her Lopez island home to repent breaking her engagement, which consigns her to the drudgery of a farmer's wife, when she might have mingled with the nobility of Russia and enjoyed all the luxuries that come with unlimited wealth.

Among the passengers from Victoria on the steamer Garland was John Alphonso Vasakevich. When he landed here his face was beaming with hope and blissful anticipations, but to-day he is sore, distressed and wrathful, and all because of what he pronounces the perfidy of her in whom he has placed implicit faith and trust, and who, he says, plighted her truth less than three years ago. His story reads like a romance, and is substantially as follows:

Nine years ago he was a lieutenant in the Russian navy. While his ship was at Philadelphia he got into some trouble and left the service and took no pains to leave his future address. He spent two or three years in different parts of this country, and finally drifted into San Francisco. This was six years ago. While there the United States cruiser Charleston was in port, and the old love of the sea came over him and he made up his mind to enlist in the United States navy. He applied to the Charleston and was accepted and enrolled as one of the crew of the Charleston.

Vasakevich was afterwards transferred to the cruiser Philadelphia, and while on her made a trip to Honolulu. Upon the ship's return to America she came to this port for gun practice, and it was while she was here that Vasakevich met the young lady who, he asserts, promised to marry him and who has jilted him to marry the farmer. It is not known justice to the young woman, however, to say that at the time Vasakevich was courting her she was not aware that he was a count; in fact, the young man did not know it himself at the time. Her maiden name was Cora Winton, and last Christmas she was married to Roy Davis, and the young couple are now living at Port Stanley, Lopez island.

After the Philadelphia got through with her practice here she went to San Francisco, and Count Vasakevich was there transferred to the Baltimore. This was in 1897. He went to Manila with the Baltimore and participated in the stirring events of the Spanish war. It seems that his history was known to the officers of the fleet, and he was rapidly advanced while in the service. He was in the command tower of the Baltimore during the engagement in Manila bay.

It was at Manila that he learned of his accession to the title of count. The family estates are located at Zamoyski, Poland, and include four or five villages, worth millions of dollars. The estate also includes a palace which belongs in perpetuity to the family. The young man's father, Count Vasil Vasakevich, died six years ago, and the news reached the son six months ago at Manila. It seems that after leaving the Russian navy he kept his movements entirely to himself. At the death of his father the foreign affairs office of Russia took up the matter of locating him. The state department of our government was requested to assist in the search, and the young man was traced through the United States navy and located at Manila. The Russian vice-consul at Manila notified Capt. Dyer, of the Baltimore, of the facts in the case, and he had the count reported.

Upon learning that the title and estates of his family had reverted to him, Vasakevich at once made arrangements to leave the service and return to his country. He had already served six months overtime, and had no trouble in getting released. He states that he came back here, 10,000 miles, to claim the girl who had promised to marry him. He returned on the transport Brutus to San Francisco and was discharged March 20. He remained there only long enough to outfit himself with clothing and come north on the steamer Queen to Victoria on Saturday and to this place on Sunday.

He was bitterly disappointed on reaching here to learn that his sweetheart had married another. He says she had written him regularly while away, and her letters were always full of love. The last letter from her was received by him at San Francisco, he says, and was written January 18, four weeks after her marriage, and he says it was as loving as any she had ever written him. He is very indignant at her actions. He announces his purpose to visit her at her home at Port Stanley, and while he disclaims any intention of doing anything harsh, he says she shall repent of her actions. Count Vasakevich is comparatively young, good-looking and seemingly well educated. His sudden accession to wealth and title has not turned his head in the least. He contemplates two or three years' travel, after which he intends to settle in this country. His business affairs will be managed by Attorney King, of Washington, D.C. There is nothing to prevent his returning to his native country, but he declares enthusiastically that America is good enough for him.

## HOW CATARRH IS CURED.

Japanese Catarrh Cure is a pomade which is inserted up the nostrils by a small canal, having pencil. The heat of the body melts this pomade and the patient breathes the soothing medication through the nostrils and the nasal channels open up. The stuffed up feeling in the head leaves, and the person can breathe naturally through the nose. The dull pains across the head cease. Continued use for a short time soothes the mucous membrane, until the soreness and inflammation are all gone. The bad odor of the breath passes away, and the lost sense of smell and hearing returns. The dropping in the throat is permanent; checked, and the nose does not stop up towards night. The discharge from the nostrils grows less and less and finally stops altogether. It does not drive the disease into the throat or lungs or into the ears, as so often is done by washes, douches, and the temporary relief catarrh powders and snuffs which contain cocaine and other fatal alkaloids, which relieve at the time, but give rise to a false security. Japanese catarrh cure is a thorough action, is cleansing and healing in its application, and soothes the minute apertures. Six boxes are absolutely guaranteed to cure any case of nasal catarrh or money will be refunded. Sold by all druggists, 50 cents. Six for \$2.50, or by mail, Address the Griffiths & Macpherson Co., 121 Church St., Toronto.

"I call that a pretty loud picture." "Oh, I don't know. It looks to me like an ordinary half-tone."—Chicago Tribune.

## Easy to Take Easy to Operate

Are features peculiar to Hood's Pills. Small in size, tasteless, efficient, thorough. As one man said: "You never know you have taken a pill till it is all over." 25c. C. I. Hood & Co., Proprietors, Lowell, Mass. The only pills to take with Hood's Cathartics.

# Hood's Pills

## MILLINERY OPENING

TUESDAY,  
March 21st

## Pattern Hats and Bonnets

Mrs. W. Bickford,  
SOMERSET HOUSE  
61-63 Fort St., - Victoria, B. C.

## Try HENRY CLAY'S FOR Up-to-date Confectionery

Our Latest Productions:  
Golden Rod Cake Magnolia Cake  
Corrugated Sponges Gude Cake  
New, novel and delicious.

Leave your orders early for Hot Cross Buns, on Thursday and Friday. Delivered to any part of the city. Note the address  
39 Fort St., Victoria.

## MINES and PROSPECTS Examined and Reported on. D. R. IRVINE for 12 years officer of H.M. Geological P.O. Box 502. Survey, Geological, Office at Swanton and 5 years mining & 6000, Victoria & experience in B. C.

## For Successful Farming USE FERTILIZERS....

Sulphate of Potash, Muriate of Potash, Kainite, Superphosphate, Nitrate of Soda, Thomas' Phosphate Powder.

... APPLY ...  
Victoria Chemical Co., Ltd.  
Outer Wharf, VICTORIA.

## B.C. YEAR BOOK, 1897

By R. E. GOSNELL

Cloth .....\$1 50 per copy  
Paper Cover.. 1 00 per copy

## THE TRADE SUPPLIED.

This book contains very complete historical, political, statistical, agricultural, mining and general information of British Columbia. Profusely illustrated.

THE COLONIST P. & P. CO., LTD.  
VICTORIA, B.C.

## Annual Sales over 6,000,000 Boxes BEECHAM'S PILLS

FOR BILIOUS AND NERVOUS DISORDERS such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Giddiness, Fullness after meals, Headaches, Dizziness, Drowsiness, Flushing of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Costiveness, Blisters on the Skin, Cold Chills, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations. THE FIRST DOSE WILL GIVE RELIEF IN TWENTY MINUTES. Every sufferer will acknowledge them to be A WONDERFUL MEDICINE. BEECHAM'S PILLS, taken as directed, will quickly restore Females to complete health. They promptly remove obstructions or irregularities of the system and cure Sick Headache. For a Weak Stomach

Impaired Digestion  
Disordered Liver  
IN MEN, WOMEN OR CHILDREN  
Beecham's Pills are  
Without a Rival  
And have the  
LARGEST SALE  
of any Patent Medicine in the World.  
at all Drug Stores.

GRAND OPENING OF..  
SPRING MILLINERY  
...ON...  
Tuesday, Wednesday  
And following days at  
THE STERLING, 88 YATES St.

## Patronize Home Industry!

Patriotic Citizens are recommended to give the goods of the following firms the preference when buying. Always insist on getting the Home-Made article, and keep your money in the Province

## "Patronize Home Industry" by buying B.C. BRAND HAMS AND BREAKFAST BACON. For Sale by all Grocers. EARSMAN, HARDIE & CO., Packers.

If You Want To Make Money,  
You should get a job  
In the Mint, but.....

If You Want To Save Money,  
you should use  
ST. ALIGE WATER

FROM  
Harrison Hot Springs  
PER  
THORPE & CO., LTD.  
Sole Agents.  
VICTORIA, VANCOUVER  
NELSON.  
Box 175 - Tel. 435.

LENZ & LEISER  
Manufacturers of Clothing at our  
Factory by WHITE LABOR. 9 and 11 YATES ST.  
Special Lines Arrived Suitable for the Klondyke and Atlin Trade. VICTORIA

THOMAS EARLE  
WHOLESALE GROCER  
and IMPORTER.  
92, 94 and 97 Wharf Street,  
VICTORIA, B. C.

Goods suitably packed for transportation by Sleighs or otherwise. Requisite Custom House Papers prepared free of charge.

## Klondike and Miners' Outfits.

## Walter S. Fraser & Co., Ltd

Dealers In  
HARDWARE  
Lawn Mowers, Hose and Garden Tools,  
Mill, Logging and Mining Supplies  
Corner Wharf and Bastion Streets  
VICTORIA, B. C.

Telephone 3.  
P. O. Box 423.

## SMOKERS, ATTENTION!

Ask your Grocer or Tobacconist for the following  
Standard Brands of Smoking and Chewing Tobaccos

Smoking Chewing  
Golden Plug, Free Trade,  
Royal Oak, Snowshoe,  
Rosebud, Currency,

BEST VALUE FOR YOUR MONEY. SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS.  
DOES NOT BURN THE TONGUE.

MADE BY EMPIRE TOBACCO CO., LD.